



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Head Office: 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Branch Offices	Melbourne, Vic. ..	Fink's Buildings, Elizabeth Street.
	Sydney, N.S.W. ..	114a Pitt Street.
	Adelaide, S.A. ..	76 Brookman's Building, Grenfell Street.

#### AS AN OFFICIAL JOURNAL

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied regularly to very member of the following Societies:—

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.  
Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.  
South African Pharmaceutical Society.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Natal.  
Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Rhodesia.  
Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.  
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Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY next published. Single copy, 4d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s.; DIARY, 3s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

Terms for advertising may be obtained on application to the Publisher, C. & D., 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

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#### EXPORT TRADE.

BRITISH export business in chemicals, pharmaceutical products, and allied goods is prosperous. The principal reason for this is that the goods are liked by colonial and foreign buyers, whose agents here ought not, therefore, to be neglected by business houses at home who wish to have their share of the indents that merchant shippers receive. We shall give next month an excellent opportunity of addressing them through the Merchant Shippers' Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. The Publisher is now making arrangements for the issue, and those who wish to secure space in it should address him without delay.

#### Summary.

"APPENDICITIS" was not an English word twenty years ago (p. 269).

A CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION is to be formed at Gravesend (p. 276).

"SMITH'S, DUKE STREET," is about a celebrated Edinburgh pharmacy (p. 287).

"CARNOS" was offered for sale by auction on Wednesday, but nobody bought (p. 254).

COD-LIVER OIL has reached famine prices. We give the reasons why in an article on p. 270.

THE "SQUARE" CLUB has been started as a feeder to the Pharmaceutical evening meetings (p. 275).

RAILWAY-CARRIAGE is heavy in this country, and the Society of Chemical Industry is trying to cheapen it (p. 254).

"TABLOID" may now be said to cover the field of productive effort, so far as trade-mark rights are concerned (p. 288).

"TO ARMS!" calls Mr. James Reid, in order to fight Mr. Cross of Camlachie, and Mr. Dobbs on the poisons question (p. 279).

It is stated that the P.A.T.A. is putting co-operators on the stop-list (p. 273). Will this affect co-operative buying by chemists?

THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, in a letter on p. 279, demonstrates that the Benevolent Fund is equally administered.

"OFF" WINE-LICENCES are not yet a thing of the past as regards chemists. We report a number of new ones, and particulars of applications refused (p. 255).

MR. JOHN BURNS, M.P., does not believe in chemical experts, so far as sewage-treatment is concerned, and he said so to the London County Council this week (p. 254).

THE BAR TO SOUTH AFRICA is the action of the shipping-ring as to freights. We give an example of the ring's tyranny and indications of the need for Government interference (p. 271).

"XRAYSER" attributes the shrinking register to the unqualified invasion of pharmacy, and he seems to think that the best way to deal with Mr. Dobbs is to allow him plenty of rope (p. 269).

MR. LORD GIFFORD is no longer confident that a test-case on titles would be won, but he wants 1,000*l.* to fight a case so as to educate the public regarding the chemists' grievance (p. 277).

BILBERRIES, OR WHORTLEBERRIES, are the latest remedy for typhoid fever, Dr. Max Bernstein having demonstrated that the juice kills the bacillus. Particulars are given in an article on p. 272.

THE KODAK TRADE-MARK CASES have now reached a point at which the Judge may give his decision, counsel having addressed the Court, and a little formal evidence only may be called (p. 263).

THE MAKERS OF CALIFORNIAN SYRUP OF FIGS have, in the United States, failed in an action for proved infringement of their trade-mark rights, because there are now no figs in the syrup (p. 265).

THE COUNCIL of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland is endeavouring to get the Licence certificates accepted as evidence of qualification for chemical lectureships under the Board of Agriculture (p. 285).

FIVE "specially qualified" cases under the Dentists Act are reported. In one, the matter was for the first time well argued against the Dental Association, and judgment was reserved. Fines were imposed in three cases (p. 262).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL EVENING MEETING at Bloomsbury Square this week comprised an exhibition of apparatus and materials for pharmacy, besides demonstrations on phosphorescence and trichromatic photography (p. 274).

Few important price-alterations have occurred in the markets this week, business being quiet. Cod-liver oil continues at famine prices. Both quinine and cinchona are firmer. Sugar of milk, Japanese wax, and sulphate of copper are all higher (p. 259).

THE PHARMACY ACT cases reported on p. 261 deal with transactions in shops owned by Boots (Limited) and "Henry Squire." Two assistants were fined. The Salford County Court Judge has declined to commit to prison a girl of 18, who had been fined under the Act.



## English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Brevities.

Parliament will meet again for the transaction of business on February 17.

The chemists of Malvern have agreed to close their shops on Thursday afternoons. Provision will be made for medicines which are urgent.

Wallsend is ahead of Leeds in co-operative medicine supplies. During the last half-year the Wallsend Co-operative Society (Limited) made 168*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* net profit on the drug-department.

Condal Water (Limited) were the defendants in an action in the High Court before Mr. Justice Darling by Gaze & Sons, who sued to recover 68*l.* 12*s.* for advertising, and the Judge decided in Messrs. Gaze's favour.

The Sheffield Guardians at their meeting on February 4 unanimously approved a recommendation that the salary of the dispenser (Mr. Herbert Autcliffe) be increased to 225*l.* per annum, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board.

In his quarterly report to the Oxford City Council the public analyst states that amongst the samples analysed under the Food and Drugs Act were three mixtures made up from prescriptions, and these were found to have been correctly dispensed.

"Some recent developments in the iron and steel industries" was the subject at last week's meeting of the Manchester Section of the Society of Chemical Industry. Dr. Bone read the paper, which contained nothing to justify us devoting space to it.

At Bangor on February 10, two shopkeepers—Hugh Roberts and David Griffiths—were each fined 2*s.* 6*d.* and costs for selling sweet spirit of nitre not up to B.P. strength. A charge against Roberts of selling scidlitz-powders not of the proper strength and composition was dismissed.

At Wigan on February 9, a young man, named John Thomas Marsden, was committed for trial at the Liverpool Assizes on a charge of obtaining by false pretences various sums of money from a Billinge lady to whom it is alleged that he represented himself to be Dr. Ison, a Leeds eye-specialist.

A lift-accident which resulted in the death of a porter occurred on February 10 in the premises of Messrs. W. Butcher & Sons, wholesale photographic-apparatus dealers, Camera House, Bride Street, E.C. The accident was caused by the breaking of one of the ropes by which the lift was suspended.

Dr. A. S. Grünbaum, F.R.C.P., has been appointed Director of Cancer Research at the invitation of the committee charged with the administration of the fund initiated by a gift of 10,000*l.* from Mr. T. Sutton Timmis, of Liverpool. The work will be carried on at the University College and the Royal Infirmary in Liverpool.

Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. (Limited), Northwich, have decided to erect extensive chemical-works on the north bank of the river Tees, where they already hold large and valuable salt-interests. The site has complete road and railway accommodation, with deep-water facilities for the erection of wharves to enable vessels to discharge and load cargoes.

### Sewage-treatment.

The London County Council on Tuesday sanctioned the expenditure of a sum not exceeding 305*l.* for printing and binding 2,000 copies of a book, prepared by Dr. Clowes and Dr. Houston, on the experimental bacterial treatment of London sewage at Barking and Crossness. Mr. Campbell objected, but Sir Henry Bliss said it would be a valuable work, and Sir W. Collins said it was very desirable that they should carefully reconsider the bacterial agency before they could say good-bye to their present methods. Mr. J. Burns,

M.P., said that he was one of those, who with a fourteen years' membership of the Main Drainage Committee, had not always agreed with the chemists in the past, and he would want a lot of converting before he gave his vote for the immediate abandonment of the present method of treating the sewage at Crossness and Barking. The bacteriological treatment of sewage was not the modern question that some of their modern experts seemed to think it was. In the early years of the Council, some of them gave much thought to the question, and they were only able to purify the river, clarify the effluent, and save the money of the ratepayers in so far as they abandoned the recommendations of the experts of those days. He believed they might find that they would be able to get sufficient information to enable them to "smash" the chemists as they had before.

### Railway Carriage.

The Society of Chemical Industry has issued a circular to its members in regard to the cost of internal transport in England with a view to collecting information and submitting it to the Government. The following are the questions submitted:—

1. What goods do you manufacture?
2. What is the total amount paid by you directly or indirectly for carriage within Great Britain of your raw materials to your manufactory, expressed per ton of finished products?
3. What is the average amount paid per ton of finished product for carriage within Great Britain to the consumer, the retailer, or to the port of shipment?
4. What is the average sale-price per ton of your finished products?
5. Do you make any use of inland waterways; and, if so, for what proportion of your total carriage?

Any traders interested who are not connected with the Society of Chemical Industry and would like to submit their opinions, should address the General Secretary of the Society, Palace Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W.

### A Question of Commission.

Mr. J. J. Phillips, chemist and druggist, Ashton-under-Lyne, was the defendant in an action by Mr. Nutt, of the same town, at the Manchester Assizes last week, for a commission of 1 per cent. on 8,500*l.*, the price at which Mr. Phillips sold the Corporation Arms Hotel. Mr. Nutt said the defendant had agreed to give him 1 per cent. if he found a customer for the house; but before he had time to conclude a bargain with a purchaser at the above figure, the defendant disposed of the house to another party for exactly the same amount. Mr. Justice Grantham, in giving judgment for the defendant, said the plaintiff should have claimed for work and labour done.

### Auctioning a Proprietary.

About three dozen persons were present in the sale-room at Tokenhouse Yard, E.C., on Wednesday afternoon, February 12, when "the patent and trading rights of Carnos (Limited), together with the nearly new machinery and plant, stock-in-trade, and miscellaneous effects on the premises, Wraggsby Street Works, Great Grimsby," were put up for sale. The auctioneer, Mr. Mady (T. G. Wharton & Stunt), used all the persuasive powers which proved so successful in the sale of "King's Dandelion-and-Quinine Pills" a few weeks ago, but, as was freely prophesied in the room, they were of little avail. He told his audience that Carnos was different from other extracts in being of vegetable origin. It contained, amongst other things, yeast and malt, on the assimilating powers of which he made rather vague dissertations. It had gained five gold medals at exhibitions and was well spoken of by various papers. During the two years in which the company traded the turnover averaged 1,316*l.* per annum. The company's liquidation was caused by their launching out too freely in advertisements all over the country without following them up. Since the company had gone into liquidation orders to the amount of 300*l.* had come in of their own accord. The cost of manufacturing Carnos was 4*d.* per lb. and the selling-price was 4*s.* per lb. The first bid was 500*l.* This, after much persuasion and cogitation, was increased to 550*l.* The extract, said the presiding genius in the rostrum, was subjected to three filtrations and was an "honest, pure syrup." This brought another 50*l.*, and eventually 600*l.* was



reached. Then a new proposition was made. The machinery, stock, &c., would be sold for 750%, and the vendors were prepared to accept a small royalty per lb. on future sales. This the audience were advised to think over, and they are still thinking it over, for no offer has yet been made.

#### Chemists' Licences.

Off wine-licences have been granted to—

Mr. A. A. J. Akhurst, chemist and druggist, Haswell, co. Durham.

Mr. Frederick Green, druggist, 18 General Gordon Terrace, Sunderland.

Mr. Percy Chatburn, chemist and druggist, 143 Legram's Lane, Bradford.

Mr. Arthur Ambler, chemist and druggist, 309 Legram's Lane, Bradford.

Mr. Bertram Simpson, chemist and druggist, 19 Chesterfield Road, Sheffield.

Mr. Charles Hare, chemist and druggist, of Upper Aughton Road, Birkdale.

Mr. Wilnot Hodge, chemist and druggist, Upper Aughton Road, Birkdale.

Mr. John Timmis, chemist and druggist, 147 Mason's Hill, Bromley, Kent.

Mr. W. A. Bingham, chemist and druggist, 58 Charminster Road, Bournemouth.

Mr. H. A. W. Henderson, chemist and druggist, 9 Commercial Buildings, Bridge Street, Bradford.

Mr. Victor J. Woolls, chemist and druggist, for his branch pharmacy at 72 Northdown Road, Margate.

At Upper Agbrigg Brewster Sessions on Tuesday, Mr. Thos. Needham, chemist and druggist, of Meltham, applied for a medicated-wine licence, but it was refused.

Mr. Robert Glendenning, chemist and druggist, of 76 and 78 Saltwell Road, Gateshead, applied at the local Brewster Sessions on February 9 for a medicated-wine licence, but his application was refused.

At Chesterfield Brewster Sessions on February 9, Mr. H. Toplis, chemist and druggist, of New Square, Chesterfield, applied for a wholesale wine-licence to be converted into a retail one, but the application was refused.

The application of Mr. Wm. Taylor, chemist and druggist, of Red Lion Square, Heanor, for an off spirit-licence for his pharmacy in Derby Road, was opposed on behalf of the Off-licence Holders' Association, and it was refused.

At Lancaster Brewster Sessions on February 6, Mr. Robert Smith Angus, chemist, Stonewell, was granted a wine-licence for the shop he occupies in Stonewell, on the understanding that his sales would be kept as much as possible to medicated wines.

At Kensington Licensing Sessions on February 4, the medicated-wine licence held by the late Mr. John Thomas, chemist and druggist, of 99 High Street, Notting Hill, was transferred to his widow, Mrs. Lucy Thomas, who is administratrix under the will.

At Birkenhead Licensing Sessions on February 4, Mr. Henry Holt, chemist and druggist, 47 Shrewsbury Road, Oxtou, applied for an off-licence for the sale of medicated or medicinal wines, for which there was a need in the neighbourhood. His application was opposed on behalf of residents in the district, and the Bench unanimously declined to grant it.

At the Licensing Sessions, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on February 11, wine-licences were granted to Alwyne Dyson, Drug-stores, 67 Grainger Street; A. E. Foreman, chemist and druggist, 149 Shields Road; G. J. Kirkup, chemist and druggist, 9 Westmorland Road; Inman's Drug-stores, Whitely Bay, Northumberland; Fred Beattie, chemist and druggist, Ashington, Northumberland; and H. J. Bates, chemist and druggist, Benwell, Newcastle.

At the Newport Brewster Sessions (Isle of Wight) Messrs. Timothy White Company, chemists, applied for a wine and sweet licence for their new premises in the High

Street. Mr. Woolmer White said his firm only sold medicated wines, and that was all they desired to sell. Mr. Damant opposed for neighbouring licence-holders, of whom it was stated that there were a dozen within a radius of 100 yards, and the application was refused.

At Congleton Brewster Sessions on February 6, Mr. Samuel Cotterill, pharmaceutical chemist, High Street, Congleton, and Mr. John Perry, chemist and druggist, of Mill Street, Congleton, applied for off wine-licences. Mr. Cotterill stated that a change of address necessitated the application. Mr. Perry said he wished to have the licence in order to satisfy the Inland Revenue that he was selling medicated wines. The Mayor, referring to Mr. Cotterill's application, said his previous licence was granted on the understanding that it would be only for the purpose of selling medicated wines. There was really an undertaking that this would be done, but the Bench were sorry to know that the undertaking had not been honourably carried out. The Magistrates meant to grant the two applications, but wished to emphasise the fact that they thought it most unfair that chemists should enter into competition with those whose real business it was to sell wines. They hoped applicants would confine themselves to the purposes for which the licence was granted—viz., to enable them to satisfy the Inland Revenue that they were selling medicated wines. It was stated on behalf of Mr. Cotterill that he was not aware that there had been any undertaking hitherto, but he was prepared to use the licence for the purpose for which it was intended.

#### Birmingham News.

Mr. George Cadbury has sent 500% towards the enlargement of the Birmingham Women's Convalescent Home at Llanrhos.

There is quite an epidemic of sickness amongst dogs just now, and chemists are busy prescribing remedies for the troubles of the canine patients. The sickness is said to be either influenza or lumbago, and is attended by great weakness in the loins.

Much sympathy is extended to Mr. Wilkes in his troubles. In addition to his wife's ill-health, he himself is laid up with a severe attack of erysipelas, and at a time when he desires to get away at once to the South for health's sake. The household gods and shop-stock were sold piecemeal, and poor prices ruled. Dental students were in force, a few chemists—one well-known member of the brotherhood secured the chemical apparatus and a box of human bones!

Yet another postponement of a fixture of our local chemists' Association. On this occasion a good reason is offered, and intimation in a most businesslike manner has been issued by the newly appointed and courteous Secretary, Mr. Radford, to every member of the Association. There was to have been a discussion on education introduced by Mr. John Barclay, B.Sc., but as he and his good lady have gone to Italy for a month there was no help for the alteration of the date of meeting.

#### Fires.

Messrs. O. Comitti & Son, Wells & Lyon (Limited), Mount Pleasant, W.C., inform us that in spite of the fire at their premises their business is being carried on as usual.

A fire on a neighbour's premises on February 8 has involved Mr. J. Cooper, chemist and druggist, Sawston, Cambridgeshire, in the loss of a small pony-stable and loft.

The premises of Mr. John Baker, chemist and druggist, Ponder's End, Enfield, were destroyed by a fire which broke out at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, February 8. Mr. and Mrs. Baker had a narrow escape from being burned to death.

On February 6 the premises of Messrs. F. M. Rimmington & Son, pharmaceutical chemists, of Bridge Street, Bradford, were in imminent danger of being destroyed by a fire which broke out in the centre of the big block of buildings in which Messrs. Rimmington's shop is situated. The fire started in Messrs. Wood & Marshall's pianoforte-shop, and whilst consuming 2,000% worth of pianos at Wood & Marshall's, it found its way through a ventilator into Rimmington's, but fortunately was promptly checked there. A certain amount of damage by water was sustained in the process of stopping the ingress of the fire.



The large factory at Watford belonging to Dr. Tibbles' Vi-cocoa Company (Limited) was completely destroyed by fire on February 7. The flames were fanned by a strong wind, and owing to the fact that long wood sheds adjoined the main building the fire-brigades experienced some difficulty in getting at the outbreak. The damage is estimated at over 70,000%. Mr. Thomas Smith, Chairman of the directors of the company, states that until the factory is rebuilt nearly 600 hands will be thrown out of employment. So far as Dr. Tibbles' cocoa is concerned, all the demands of the trade can at once be supplied from the factories in Bunhill Row, E.C.

#### Prescribing for Children.

At Portslade on February 4, Mr. G. Vere Benson, Coroner for East Sussex, held an inquest on the body of Albert Terry, a child of seven weeks, alleged to have died after taking some medicine obtained from a local herbalist. The child had been given an aperient-powder obtained from a herbalist in Brighton, and the father of the child said some "mixture" had also been given to it. Mr. Duncher, surgeon, of Portslade, said all the symptoms were those of opium-poisoning, and the inquiry was adjourned in order that the contents of the stomach might be analysed.

An inquest was held at Beaumont Rise, Marlow, on February 6, on the body of a seven-months-old child named Scamon. The mother stated that on the previous day she gave the child a teething-powder, which she bought at the establishment of Mr. Charles Page Dye, chemist and druggist, of Great Marlow. She also got an application for the child's gums. Mr. Page Dye, in his evidence, said the application contained one drop of laudanum in about  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of honey. He told the women to apply the mixture by rubbing it on the gums. He had often used the same preparation for his own children. In reply to Dr. Nicholson, he said he was not aware that the medical profession do not advise the use of laudanum in any form for children under one year. Dr. Nicholson stated that on learning that the laudanum and honey had been used he carefully examined the child for signs of opium-poisoning, and found none. Death was due to exhaustion from an acute attack of bronchial pneumonia. He was quite satisfied that death was not accelerated by the laudanum-mixture. The Coroner (Mr. G. A. Charsley) said it was improper for chemists to prescribe for children, particularly when poison was used in any quantity. The jury having returned a verdict that death was due to natural causes, the Coroner, addressing Mr. Dye, said that, in his opinion, prescribing should not be done by chemists, as they were not properly qualified.

#### The Ointment Suspected.

On February 6 Mr. R. A. Willcock (Borough Coroner) opened an inquiry at the Town Hall, Wolverhampton, respecting the death of Ernest Henry Pemberton (6), who died from blood-poisoning at the Wolverhampton General Hospital. It was stated that the boy was knocked down by a car, and his wounds had been dressed with some ointment the father had procured from Mr. Walton, a drysalter, of Bilston Street. A portion of the ointment was ordered to be handed over to the Coroner's officer, and the inquiry was adjourned in order that it might be analysed.

#### Wanton Burglars.

On January 7 a burglary took place at the premises recently opened by Messrs. Boots (Limited) in Western Road, Brighton. Entrance had been effected by a window at the hack, and in each of the eight or nine departments the tills had been forced and their contents annexed. Desks were broken open and rifled, and great havoc was made with the stock. A number of silver cigar- and cigarette-cases and matchboxes were looted, with a handbag to carry them in. Sealed packets of lozenges and pills were broken open, and their contents strewn about the floor, while several bottles of medicine had been opened and sampled, and their contents wasted in the most wanton fashion. Expensive bottles of perfume and hair-wash had also been opened, and the visitors had evidently performed their toilettes on the premises, for a handsome new hair-brush bore distinct traces of having been used. There was little cash in the tills. The police have the matter in hand.

#### Disputed Claim.

An application was made at the Shoreditch County Court on February 12, by the defendant in the case of Messrs. Marion James & Ker (Limited) *v.* Dodd's Drug-stores (*C. & D.*, January 31, page 208), for a new trial, or, failing that, that the judgment be reduced. A credit statement was produced for part of the goods. His Honour said that he was satisfied there was no ground for granting a new trial, for this statement must have been known to be in existence at the time of the trial, and if it had been of the value now proposed to be put upon it the defendant would have produced it. The application would be refused, with costs.

#### The Week's Poisonings.

The death-roll from poisoning is a long one this week, eighteen fatalities having been recorded. Six were caused by carbolic acid, three by laudanum, two each by oxalic acid and strychnine, and one each by prussic acid, chlorodyne, nicotine, hydrochloric acid, and copper. Particulars of exceptional cases are appended:—

At Bridgnorth, Harry Fox,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years of age, got hold of his mother's medicine (which contained strychnine), drank a little, and died from strychnine-poisoning.

George Thomas, head gardener at Eaton Mascott Hall, Berrington, drank about a pint of an insecticide (containing nicotine and camphor) used for vine-dressing. He died; his stomach, according to the *post-mortem* report, being literally burnt in holes by this powerful poison.

At an inquest held at Birmingham on February 10, on the body of James William Atkinson (26), who carried on business in Stratford Road, Sparkhill, as a "maker of artificial teeth," it was stated that death was caused by an overdose of laudanum. A summons had been served upon deceased claiming damages for alleged negligence in the extraction of a tooth, and he was very much depressed. He consulted a solicitor, after which he drank 2 oz. of laudanum he had obtained from Mr. Sidney B. White, chemist, Bromsgrove Street, who deposed that deceased produced his card, which described him as "a member of the Institute of Physicians and Surgeons U.S.A." Replying to a jurymen, the Coroner explained that it was not even necessary to produce a card. All poisons had to be labelled, and the more deadly ones had to be entered in the poisons-book, but laudanum was not one of these. Suicide while temporarily insane was the verdict.

## Irish News.

#### Strychnine as a Tonic.

On February 4 the Donegal Coroner (Mr. Boyle) held an inquest as to the death of Mr. Robt. Gamhle, Bundoran. It was stated that deceased took strychnine as a tonic, and the jury returned a verdict that death was caused by strychnine-poisoning; whether taken as a tonic or as a means to self-destruction they were unable to say.

#### Druggists' Classes in Belfast.

The educational classes in connection with the Chemists' and Druggists' Society, which are held under the Belfast municipal technical-instruction scheme, are proving successful. Apprentices and assistants are attending in considerable numbers. The Technical Institute, where the classes will meet when it is finished, is being built at a cost of 80,000/. At present the classes meet in temporary premises.

#### Somebody Blundered.

At the last meeting of the Clarendon Guardians the Clerk submitted an analysis from Sir Charles Cameron on a sample of drugs which had been supplied to him by Dr. Hession, of the Ballindine dispensary district. Sir Charles stated that the drug forwarded to him for analysis, labelled "Hydrochloric acid," was in reality prussic acid. The Chairman (Mr. Tighe, D.L.): This is a most serious state of affairs, and should be referred to the Local Government Board. Mr. Kerry: Who sent it to the analyst? The Clerk: Dr. Hession sent it to me, and I sent it to the analyst. The Chairman: It is a matter of which serious notice should be taken. The Clerk: It will go to the Local Government Board now on the minutes.



## Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Personal.

Mr. J. Laidlaw Ewing, of Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh, has been elected Chairman of the Scottish Trade Protection Society.

### Poisoned.

Jane Orr, a domestic servant, died at Galashiels on February 5 from the effects of swallowing a quantity of phosphorus-paste a week before.

### Cheap Lots.

From the "keen prices" list of a well-known Edinburgh cutting firm (published in a local newspaper), we gather that Allen's hair-restorer, 6s. size, may now be obtained in Edinburgh at the same price as the 6d. size of "Almond's shaving-cream"—namely, 4d.!

### Unprofitable Fly-papers.

In Paisley Bankruptcy Court, on February 6, James McPherson, sole partner of James McPherson & Co., blacking, firelight, and fly-paper manufacturer, Paisley, was examined in bankruptcy. His liabilities amounted to 5,296*l.*, and his free assets were only 47*l.* In several ventures he lost heavily, and lost 1,200*l.* alone from a venture in fly-papers. The assets, it was stated, would only allow a dividend of 2*l.* in the pound, which would further be subject to realisation and expenses.

### Glasgow Notes.

"Boot's Fluid Beef" is being boomed by extensive local advertising.

The scarcity of assistants has brought the testimonial grievance to a head, and direct reference is becoming the general practice.

Mr. A. Cross, M.P. for Camlachie, so well known as a member of the Poisons Committee, is to be opposed at the next General Election by Mr. A. E. Fletcher, formerly Editor of the *Daily Chronicle*.

At a meeting of the Andersonian Naturalists' Society, held on February 6, Mr. T. S. Barrie, F.C.S., exhibited fragments of a glass mortar, broken by an explosion, showing a peculiar columnar shape.

On Tuesday, February 10, fire broke out in the works of Messrs. Robinson & Hunter, Dawsholm Chemical-works, Maryhill, which was put out with sand, as water would not quench the burning pitch. The estimated loss is 2,000*l.*

The system of protecting retail prices by private agreement is spreading. Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. have issued an undertaking, signed by nearly all Glasgow chemists, binding them not to sell eucalyptol tooth-paste for less than 1s. per tube.

Quite a number of doctors' shops are "To let" in and around Glasgow, thus throwing many young-lady dispensers on the list of the unemployed. These young ladies have a very limited dispensing experience and know little or nothing about pharmacy. They seldom trouble about qualification, but the demand even for Minor lady pharmacists in the West of Scotland does not appear to be great.

### Dundee Notes.

A Dundee chemist, who makes a feature of aerated waters, is now advertising a new beverage, named "The Giant." Should it catch on, an improvement in the physique of Dundonians may reasonably be expected.

We understand that Sir Thomas Thornton, Town Clerk of Dundee, has, through Mr. Charles Kerr, subscribed 5*l.* to the fund for the erection of a monument to George Don, the Forfar botanist. The movement is progressing fairly well, but it is desirable that all Forfarians who are interested in botany should intimate their subscriptions soon, either to Mr. James Campbell, treasurer, Morley Place, Forfar, or, on the south side of the border, to Mr. G. Claridge Druce, M.A., Oxford, who is practically responsible for starting the movement.

The grievance of grocers and others who hold a patent-medicine licence and yet are not allowed to sell those marked "Poison," has been aired in the *Evening Telegraph* by Mr. Oliver Timothy. He argues that as all such medicines carry full directions for use it matters not who sells them. The sole responsibility lies between the maker and the user. His last words are: "The Home Office would be better employed studying and suggesting amendments to Acts of Parliament which interfere with the trading liberties of British subjects, instead of heaping on harassing penalties for infringements of equivocal clauses in measures that judges, merchants, and the general public have not yet fathomed." This was written in reply to "Pharmacist," who chided Mr. O. T. for saying that the sale of poisons is restricted by the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

## French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE STARVING SARDINERS of Brittany have not appealed in vain to the Parisian public. Nor has the patent-medicine advertiser failed to embrace the golden opportunity. A neatly turned "par." insinuated (as is the Gallic custom) in the news columns of the Parisian dailies informs us that M. F—— has despatched 200 boxes of his "frame food" to Audiern, Penmarch, Douarnenez, and Concarneau, with 100*l.* in hard cash to buy the milk necessary for the consumption of this "beneficial bouillie."

ANOTHER EXPOSITION.—An industrial exhibition will be held at Rheims from May 15 to September 6, 1903. The Hon. Committee includes amongst its members MM. Léon Bourgeois (President of the Chamber of Deputies), E. Vallé (Minister of Justice), and various other ministers, senators, and State officials. There will be sections dealing with photography, optics, dentistry, medical and surgical instruments, foodstuffs, and chemical industries. Intending exhibitors should apply to M. Jean-Alfred Vigé, Manager of the Exposition Industrielle, Rheims, France.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Mr. Crowe, the Secretary of the Apollinaris Company (Limited), spent several days in Paris, last week, principally with a view to coming to some understanding or arrangement regarding the difficulties which the French Government are placing on the sale of Apollinaris water in France. At the present time the idea of the officials here seems to be to insist on the words "artificial water" appearing on all the bottles of Apollinaris sold in France. The company claims, with good show of justice, that such a designation would be incorrect.

PHARMACY AT THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—A friend drew my attention the other day to a report of a discussion on matters relating to pharmacy in the French Parliament. French "Westminster Wisdom," he called it, and smiled at the paradox, but the idea seemed to express so well an appreciation of those interesting items we have become accustomed to in the *C. & D.* under the heading of "Westminster Wisdom," that I record it here:—

The item of 250,000*fr.* (10,000*l.*) for the cost of annual inspection of pharmacies, drug-stores, and mineral-water depôts, the control of serums and all liquids for injection gave rise to some discussion. M. Gellé moved that the vote be reduced by 1,000*fr.*, on the ground that the financial law of July 23, 1820, enacted that pharmacies should be visited, but this regulation is used, or rather abused, to inspect small grocers' shops simply because they sell soda crystals. M. Féron said he thought the inspectors go to these shops, not only on account of soda crystals, but also to see if the groceries are adulterated. M. Gellé repeated that they merely go to see if soda crystals are sold. The Minister of Finance replied that M. Féron was quite under a misapprehension; the object of the inspection of grocers' shops is to see that no pharmaceutical preparations are sold there. M. Féron said it would be better to increase rather than diminish the credit, as adulteration goes on in spite of every precaution. The Minister of Finance added that the reduction of the credit would not prevent the State using police authority, which is its right, and if the Parliament wished to prevent it they had better change the law. M. Henri Monod, director of public hygiene and a Government commissioner, mentioned that the grocers do not pay the inspection-fee of 4*fr.* when they are found to have nothing on their premises liable to inspection. M. Gellé did not insist, and the incident was closed.



## Australasian News.

Chiefly from "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia,"  
January 1, 1903. 61. per copy, post free.

**PHARMACY EXPLOSION.**—While a man named Harrison was charging a cool-drink fountain from a small gasometer at the shop of Mr. W. C. Crook, of Coonamble, N.S.W., an explosion took place, the bottom half of the gasometer being blown through the door, and the top half through the roof. One of Harrison's arms was broken in two places.

**ALL TO SUPPORT PHARMACY.**—The circular letter sent to all registered chemists by the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand asking them to pay the first of the annual subscriptions of 10s. which was authorised by a special Bill passed during the recent Session of Parliament, has been liberally responded to, and a considerable amount of money has been collected. Some few chemists seem to prefer having their names crossed off the register to paying 10s. per annum.

**A CHANGE OF OCCUPATION.**—Mr. George W. Wilton, chemist, of Wellington, and Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand, has been recommended by his medical adviser to take an extended holiday for the benefit of his health, and has in consequence accepted an engagement as Secretary and Joint Treasurer, with Lieut. Herd, to the representative New Zealand Brass Band, which is shortly to make a tour of England. The intention is to pick a band from the best players in New Zealand and send them to England to play at concerts in London and other large towns, with the object of showing what New Zealand bands were like, and at the same time gaining experience by coming into contact with the best bands at home. The idea has received great support; the money necessary (about 3,000*l.*) is practically raised.

**THE PREMIER SOCIETY.**—The annual dinner of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia was held at Melbourne on December 12, 1902, and was a great success. Mr. Church (the President) occupied the chair, and was supported by the Vice-President (Mr. Bailey) and about fifty members. Mr. Griffin, of Felton, Grimwade & Co., proposed the toast of "The Society," to which the President replied; whilst "The Pharmacy Board" was proposed Mr. W. C. Kernot (Geelong), and responded to by Mr. H. A. Woolnough. Amongst the other toasts was "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," in proposing which Mr. Witt said only those who had been members of the parent Society could realise the wonderful effect it had in shaping the destinies of pharmacists in the Old Country. It dated as far back as 1841, and had had to meet many difficulties in its career. When the speaker went out to Melbourne he took some of the early journals of the Society, and found that about 1853 the parent Society was at a very low ebb, and a similar condition of affairs existed to that exhibited by their own Society in the earlier days of its career. He was glad to know now that it is firmly established and is still carrying on its good work. Mr. Lacey, in response, said that the parent Society went one step further than Melbourne, and invited their lady friends to their functions.

**UNQUALIFIED PRACTITIONERS IN BERLIN.**—In the course of the trial of Johann Nordenkoetter in Berlin for the unlawful practice of medicine, the fact was elicited that the defendant had made larger profits by his alleged quack treatment than are made by any of the famous German physicians, with the exception, perhaps, of two. Nordenkoetter admitted paying income-tax on 10,000*l.* a year. He also admitted that he used to brew many of his medicines in a bath-tub. At the instigation of the Chamber of Medicine, Dr. Saatz, member of the Sanitary Council, has made a strict investigation into the doings of unqualified medical men. In Berlin alone the police have 600 on their list, and in the district to which Berlin belongs the police know the names of 383—297 men and 86 women. Among the latter there are one clergyman's wife, the wife of a school-teacher, four wives of manufacturers, six certificated nurses, and twenty-four belonging to the working-classes. Among the men there are thirty-eight Government school-teachers and clergymen, ten Government officials, and forty-eight farmers, besides medical students and dentists.

## Coming Events.

*Secretaries should send us notices by Wednesday of each week.*

### Monday, February 16.

*Optical Society*, 20 Hanover Square, W., at 8 P.M. Annual meeting.

### Tuesday, February 17.

*Royal Photographic Society*, 66 Russell Square, W.C., at 8 P.M. Mr. Alfred Watkins will give a lantern-lecture, entitled "Through England with Little Nell."

*Westminster College Concert* (see "College Notes" in Coloured Supplement).

### Wednesday, February 18.

*Chemical Society*, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 5.30 P.M. Amongst the papers is one on "The Biological Method for Resolving Inactive Acids into their Optically Active Components," by Drs. A. McKenzie and A. Harden.

*Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain* (North British Branch), 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 8.30 P.M. Evening meeting. Mr. Martin Meldrum will read a paper on "Purity in Drugs," and Mr. A. R. Bennet will read a report on "Commercial Samples of Podophyllum Resin."

*Teesside Chemists' Association*, Tate's Café, Dovecote Street, Stockton-on-Tees, at 9 P.M. Annual meeting.

*Glasgow Chemists' and Druggists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association*, 25 Bath Street, at 9.15 P.M. Mr. W. L. Currie will give a lecture on "Chemists' Assistants."

*Royal Microscopical Society*, 20 Hanover Square, W., at 8 P.M. Demonstration by Dr. W. Rowe "On the Photomicrography of Opaque Objects as applied to the Delineation of the Minute Structure of Chalk Fossils."

*Society of Arts*, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., at 8 P.M. Mr. H. Dalziel on "Three-colour Printing."

*Western Chemists' Association*, Westbourne Restaurant, Paddington, W., at 9 P.M., when a paper will be read by Mr. R. H. Jones on "Perfunctory Formalities." Ordinary meeting.

### Thursday, February 19.

*Optical Society*, 20 Hanover Square, W., at 8 P.M. Mr. W. A. Dixey on "Hygrometry."

*Chemists' Assistants' Association*, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W., at 9 P.M. Musical and social evening.

*Midland Pharmaceutical Association*, in the Mathematic Theatre of the University, Birmingham, at 8.30 P.M. Dr. J. Cooke Kneale on "Ancient and Modern Treatment of Disease."

*Halifax Chemists' Association*. Dinner at the Old Cock Hotel, Halifax, at 7 P.M.

*North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association*, White Bull Hotel, Blackburn, at 6.30. Complimentary dinner to the Mayor, Mr. W. Farnworth, pharmaceutical chemist. Tickets to non-members, 3s. 6*d.* each. This dinner is in place of the usual annual dinner.

Meeting under the joint auspices of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association and the Glasgow and West of Scotland Trade Association, 94 West Regent Street, Glasgow, at 8.45 P.M. The agenda is headed "Urgent and Important," and includes: (1) To decide what steps should be taken to meet the current local price-cutting of proprietaries; (2) Adjourned discussion on Mr. W. L. Currie's address, with special reference to the titles question and the threatened relaxation of the poison law.

### Friday, February 20.

*Royal Institution of Great Britain*, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 P.M. Principal E. H. Griffiths will discourse on "The Measurement of Energy."

THE JUNIOR PHARMACY BALL is to be held on Wednesday, March 4. Mr. Percival Trick, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C., is the Hon. Secretary, from whom tickets can be obtained.

The annual dinner of the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is to be held at the Holborn Restaurant on February 24. Tickets, 5s. each, can be had from Mr. W. H. Allen, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

**SULPHONAL-POISONING.**—A case is reported by Dr. George E. Anson, of what he styles chronic sulphonal-intoxication. The patient had taken 30 gr. of sulphonal every night for about four years, and died of paralysis, quickly developed at the last. At the *post-mortem* all tissues and organs were found to be deeply stained with a brown-purple colour, and the spleen too disorganised to permit of examination.



## Trade Notes.

A NEW CHLORODYNE LOZENGE is to be put on the market by Mr. J. T. Davenport & Co. (Limited), Great Russell Street, W.C., manufacturer of Dr. Collis Browne's chlorodyne. The lozenge has the shape of the letter "B," and is neatly put up.

A MILK-EMULSION of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites, made by Messrs. F. H. Faulding & Co., enjoys considerable popularity in New Zealand and Australia, and has now been put on the home market. It is a well-made and palatable emulsion.

THE COMPACTUM LATHERER is the newest thing in shaving-brushes. It is a celluloid cylinder in the centre of which is a push-up stick of shaving-soap, and the outer ring contains a push-up circle of bristle. The manner of using it will be obvious to chemists, who also can appreciate its advantages for portability and cleanliness. The "Combination" retails at 2s. 6d. in celluloid and 3s. in nickel. It is made by the "Marvle" Company, 63 Fore Street, E.C.

FOR AERATED-WATER MANUFACTURERS.—Many chemists will find much to interest them in the new "Brewer's Catalogue, K," just issued by Messrs. Bratby & Hinchcliffe (Limited), of Manchester. The list is well printed and lavishly illustrated, and all requisites for the manufacture of aerated waters are contained within its 160 pages. Soda-water machinery (simple and complicated), syphon and bottle fillers, cleaners, wirers, and corks, filters of all descriptions, thermometers, and all the other accessories are shown, described, and priced.

THE "COUNTERPOISE" STUDIO-STAND counterbalances the weight of the camera and lens, so as to facilitate the adjustment of the apparatus. Everyone knows the bulkiness of studio-cameras, and those of us who have had experience in making the adjustments needed in taking a portrait in the studio well know the unresponsiveness of the ordinary apparatus. The "Counterpoise," which Messrs. George Houghton & Son (Limited), 88 and 89 High Holborn, W.C., bring to our notice, does away with this clumsiness, as the raising and lowering of the camera is accomplished in the easiest possible manner.

IDEAS IN COLOUR.—"Although it has been found that artistic work can be adapted to commercial purposes, the use of good designs by advertisers is not so general as it should be. Looked at purely from a money-making standpoint, there can be no question but that it pays to employ really good work in all forms of advertisement. To appeal to the eye is one of the readiest methods of appealing to the pockets of the public—the chief object of advertising." So writes Mr. E. C. Austen-Leigh in a foreword to a collection of designs for showcards, leaflets, and catalogues, which have been printed by Messrs. Spottiswoode & Co. (Limited), New Street Square, E.C. In style and execution these "ideas in colour" are not beaten by any trans-oceanic work, and advertisers will be charmed by their effectiveness and originality.

MARIONA is the name of a new self-toning printing-out paper which Messrs. Marion & Co. (Limited), Soho Square, W., have put on the market. The paper is in two varieties, glossy and matt, and is printed like ordinary printing-out paper. The special feature is that no gold is required to be added to the toning-bath, which is made for warm tones as follows:—

Powdered alum	...	...	1 oz.
Ammonium sulphocyanide...	...	...	40 gr.
Water to	...	...	20 oz.

Or, for colder tones:—

Ammonium sulphocyanide...	...	...	40 gr.
Chrome alum...	...	...	40 gr.
Common salt...	...	...	1 oz.
Water to	...	...	20 oz.

After the toning-bath the prints are washed and fixed as usual. The paper is put up in 6d., 10d., 1s., and 2s. packets (according to the size of the pieces), and in boxes and tubes.

CHRISTYANA.—Messrs. Thomas Christy & Co., Old Swan Lane, E.C., have added two new forms of cachets to their

already long list of patterns. One is a rimless cachet in the halves of which the edges are ingeniously thickened, so that the surfaces of two give plenty of grip. Apart from the advantage of having no rim (which some people do not like to swallow), the top and bottom of this form of cachet are the same. In the second new style the lower half is of such size that the lid goes over it completely in telescopic fashion, so that no moisture is necessary in closing. These, like other cachets, may be obtained from the firm in many sizes, with or without the chemist's name upon them. A *C. & D.* representative, who spent a quarter of an hour in the firm's show-room the other day, reports a lot of nice novelties. For tooth-powders, ointments, and the like, there are neat aluminium boxes with rounded edges at 2s. a gross. One can get any embossing desired done on the lids of these if a certain number is taken, and the same applies to a series of enamelled tin boxes (quite novel in style) which are suitable for tooth-powders. The Tower of London is shown on a sample as being typical of what might be done for chemists elsewhere. Thus the Edinburgh man would have the Castle. Aluminium trays, for pits or cigar-ash, are a good means of advertisement—"If for pins you use this tray, pin your mind on the druggist *Way*" was embossed on a sample. A card of dressing-combs with embossed silver and gilt-metal backs, costing 5s. 6d. a dozen, struck our representative as a catching and cheap line, and pretty little Derby-ware pots of toilet-cream are a forthcoming novelty. The tubed-specialities trade is still growing with the firm, no fewer than thirty-seven different colours of tubes and more than that number of inks being stocked. Chemists can get their own names printed on these, and as the colouring and printing are done on the metal the tubes are well suited for export trade.

## Birth.

KING.—At Market Square, Amersham, on February 6, the wife of E. Thomas King, chemist and druggist, of a son.

## Deaths.

HOWARD.—On February 5, at Goldings, Loughton, Essex, Emily Howard, widow of the late Samuel Lloyd Howard (Howards & Sons, Stratford), and formerly widow of the late Thomas Keddey Fletcher.

JOHNSTON.—At Durban, recently, Agnes Stevenson, wife of Mr. Fleming Johnston, chemist and druggist, Durban.

MACGREGOR.—At Calcutta, on February 6, suddenly, Mr. Donald MacGregor, chemist and druggist, of Messrs. Bathgate & Co., chemists, Calcutta. Mr. MacGregor was a native of Leith, Scotland, where he was in business at one time as a partner with Mr. Garvie in the firm Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Powell, having previously had experience with the parent firm. His brother, Mr. James MacGregor, after his apprenticeship with Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., and qualification in 1883, went out to Calcutta as an assistant in Bathgate & Co.'s establishment. Thither also, Mr. Donald MacGregor went in 1888, having sold out his interest in the Leith business, and acquired a share in the Calcutta house, which he steadily increased until his practical retirement last year, when his interest was acquired by Mr. James MacGregor and one of the staff. The pharmacy is one of the finest in the British Empire, indeed, on several occasions pharmaceutical travellers have written to the *C. & D.* declaring it to be the finest. Mr. Donald MacGregor took a part in the social functions of the Scotch community in Calcutta, and was wont to don the phibeg when there was occasion for it. He had but recently returned to Calcutta after residence for some time in Strathgry, Perthshire.

MUNN.—At Burnley, on February 4, Mr. Robert Munn, chemist and druggist, for many years in business in St. James Street, Burnley. Mr. Munn was for a long period Registrar of Births and Deaths.

SANGSTER.—At Town Hall Square, Chester, on February 9, Frances Elizabeth and Annie Rodenhurst, the twin daughters of Mr. Charles Sangster, chemist and druggist, Aged 18 months.



## Legal Reports.

### Pharmacy Act, 1868.

#### UNQUALIFIED ASSISTANTS.

ON Friday, February 6, at the Bloomsbury County Court, before Judge Bacon, the Pharmaceutical Society sued an assistant to Boots (Limited), named Dawson, for infringement of Section 15 of the Act by selling Kay's essence of linseed, which contains morphia. Mr. Vaughan Williams, on behalf of the Society, explained the facts, and the defendant admitted that Kay's essence contains morphia.

Mr. George Steer proved the purchase on January 1, at 5 Green Street, Leicester Square. Nobody else but Dawson was in the shop.

Judge Bacon: Do you want to ask any questions, Mr. Dawson?

Defendant: You say nobody else was in the shop. Now, was not my qualified manager present—that gentleman standing there—and did I not consult him before I served you?—No.

Mr. Vaughan Williams: Did you see anybody take part in the transaction except defendant?

Witness: Well, just as the purchase was complete a sandy-haired man came in. He handed the Kay's essence to Dawson, and Dawson handed it to me.

Defendant: Did not I hand the money you gave me to him? Was not he there behind the counter all the time?

Witness: No.

Defendant said he did not sell the poison, although he was present and assisted at the sale, the sale being by a properly qualified man. He was himself employed by Boots (Limited) to go round and inspect the stocks at their various shops. He submitted there had been no sale by him.

Mr. Vaughan Williams: Did you not send a postcard to to say you did not intend to contest the case?

Defendant: Yes; and I did not intend doing so until this morning.

Mr. Vaughan Williams: I think you have twice had proceedings taken against you. You ought to be an authority on the Act after being twice convicted, so why did you not suggest this defence earlier?

The manager of the shop deposed that he was present when Mr. Steer purchased the Kay's essence.

Judge Bacon said the defence was evidently entirely an afterthought, and in such cases evidence was very often stretched to support an impossible contention. An order was made for the payment of the penalty (5*l.*) forthwith, with costs of counsel.

ANOTHER case was that of the Pharmaceutical Society v. Evan Edwards.

Judge Bacon (to defendant): Why are you here?

Defendant: In answer to a summons, your Honour.

Judge Bacon: But I am told the summons has not been served upon you?—Not served on me in my right name; I am E. T. Edwards, not C. Edwards.

Mr. Vaughan Williams: I can prove that the defendant has seen the summons.

Judge Bacon: At any rate he is here, so we will go on, please.

Mr. Vaughan Williams explained that Edwards was an assistant at 61 Goodge Street to Mr. C. C. Reece, who trades as Henry Squire, and has a great many shops in various parts of London, and apparently employs a number of unqualified assistants.

Mr. George Steer proved the purchase.

Judge Bacon (to defendant): Do you want to ask any questions?

Defendant: Yes; all I wish to say is that I sold it under supervision. Did you not ask me to sign a paper, and did I not go round the desk to get it signed?—No; you signed it yourself.

Mr. Vaughan Williams: Whose initials are these?

Defendant: They are mine. Mr. Steer did ask me to sign, and I did, but I sold the poison under the supervision of a properly qualified man.

Mr. Vaughan Williams: Is it not the fact that you carried out the whole of the transaction yourself?

Defendant: No, certainly not. In continuation, Edwards said he refused to accept the summons because it did not bear his initials. He never told the solicitor's clerk that Mr. Edwards was not there; all he said was that Mr. C. Edwards was not. It never occurred to him that he was the Edwards the solicitor's clerk wished to see. The Mr. C. Edwards alluded to had left the firm before he entered its employment. When Mr. Steer asked for the paregoric he turned to Mr. Reece, who was standing by him, and asked if he was to serve so large a quantity. Reece said, "Yes," and himself took down the bottle from the shelf. Mr. Reece supervised the whole of the sale.

Mr. Charles Clement Reece said his point was that he was in the shop when the poison was sold, and as far as Mr. Steer was concerned, all he could say was the man had been a great annoyance to him, giving summonses to others of his men who never entered his shops at all, and who were only warehousemen.

Judge Bacon: Tell me what passed when the poison was sold.

Witness: Edwards served it when I was by him in the shop. He spoke to me, and I told him to serve it. He said, "I am serving paregoric," and I replied, "All right."

Judge Bacon: And those were the exact words he said to you? He never said anything of the sort, you know. (Laughter.) Are your poisons kept in the shop or in the dispensary?

Witness: Partly in one and partly in the other.

Judge Bacon: Oh, a poison-bottle is partly in one room and partly in another? (Laughter.)

Witness: The poisons are at the back of the shop.

Mr. Vaughan Williams: Then a purchaser could not see you conducting the sale.

Witness: Oh, yes, he could. The law does not require me to serve the poisons myself.

Mr. Vaughan Williams: How many shops have you got Mr. Reece?—Eleven.

Mr. Vaughan Williams: And unqualified men in all of them?—No; there is a qualified man in each—it is only the second men who are unqualified.

Mr. Vaughan Williams: Have you not an assistant named J. W. Beresford at your shop in East India Dock Road, Poplar, and has he not been convicted of a similar thing?

Witness: Yes; and I'll tell you why. He owed you some money for fines, but it was before he came to me.

Counsel then elicited the fact that the Society had been informed that other of witness's assistants named Rutherford, Richards, and James, against whom proceedings had been taken, had "gone."

Mr. Vaughan Williams: Now, Mr. Reece, I put it to you that your unqualified assistants sell, without any effective supervision from you at all, any poisons they are asked for?

Witness: No, never, unless a qualified man is in the shop, and I have got some of the finest shops in London. I can say, without fear of contradiction, that there are members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society conducting their businesses exactly in the same way I do.

Judge Bacon: The only defence of the defendant Edwards is that this was not a sale by him, but by Mr. Reece. No one can have the slightest doubt that Mr. Reece took no part in the sale of this poison of any sort whatever, for it is impossible to reconcile his statement with that of the defendant. Judgment for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Reece: Now I'll have a go for some of them. (Laughter.)

### County Court Case.

#### NON-PAYMENT OF PHARMACY ACTS PENALTIES.

AT the Salford County Court on Monday, February 9, before Judge Parry, Mr. Risque (Messrs. Holt, Risque & Robson, solicitors, Manchester) applied on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for the committal of Amy Smith (18), daughter of Mr. J. L. Smith, chemist and druggist, trading as "J. L. Smith (Limited)," Manchester and Salford, for non-payment of two 5*l.* penalties, incurred in October last for selling scheduled poisons, she not being a duly qualified chemist and druggist. Mr. Risque explained that the Society wished it to be distinctly understood that the law was not to be violated with impunity.

The Judge: Has the defendant any means?



Mr. Risque replied that he had no means of knowing.

The Judge said he could not make an order against a girl of 18 because she had made a blunder.

Mr. Risque said it was no blunder. The limited liability company was her father.

The Judge said he could not control the actions of a limited company. The Pharmaceutical Society had its Act of Parliament, under which unqualified assistants rendered themselves liable.

Mr. Risque: Yes; and they shelter themselves under the plea that they have no means. They carry on these sales, which are illegal.

His Honour, after some further discussion, said the girl had done wrong, but it would be very wrong of him to commit her to prison for a blunder of that kind. She must not do it again, or she might be sent to prison. He believed he had the power to commit her, but he should not do so. The limited company, however, ought not to go on selling poisons in this way. It was important that the public should know that medicines containing poisons could not be sold except by qualified chemists. If unqualified persons sold such scheduled poisons, they ran great risks. He should make no order.

A correspondent informs us that the shop at which Miss Smith incurred the two 5*l.* penalties has been closed for some time; and on the door is the following notice: "Business transferred for the present to 50 Bold Street."

### Dentists Act.

#### "SPECIALLY QUALIFIED."

At the Cardiff Police Court on Friday, February 6, before the Stipendiary (Mr. T. W. Lewis), Templar Malins, chemist and druggist, Cardiff, was summoned for having, on January 2, unlawfully used a description implying that he was a person specially qualified to practise dentistry. Mr. Geo. David (David & Evans) prosecuted on behalf of the Dental Association; while Mr. Kirby (Neve, Beck & Kirby, London) appeared to defend, on the instruction of the Chemists' Defence Association.

Mr. Geo. David said the defendant advertised largely in the local papers, one of the advertisements being in the following terms:—

Chemist, Templar Malins. Revised price-list of artificial teeth, including extractions when necessary.

Then followed a specification of the quality and material in which the teeth were set, together with the various prices—*e.g.*:—

A quality consisted of "best teeth in 18-carat gold, specially toughened."

B quality, "best teeth in dental alloy, platinum, and silver."

C quality, "in ebonite, wonderfully light and strong."

D, in "brown vulcanite, second quality."

E, "hollow teeth orange in colour vulcanite."

Then followed the defendant's name and address, and the words—

The teeth supplied by Templar Malins are made from porcelain; they never change colour and never wear out.

A witness went to Mr. Malins' premises, and was handed a price-list, at the bottom of which were these words—

Remember, no two mouths are alike, and though you may get into someone else's shoes, you can't wear other people's teeth. Keep your natural ones if you can, and if not, then keep this list—it may save you money. Special note: the teeth supplied by Templar Malins are not made from bone or ivory, but from porcelain of various grades, tinted with various metals to make them appear life-like teeth.

Then the words were added "previous lists cancelled." Outside his premises defendant had a sign "For artificial teeth, Chemist, Templar Malins," while in a passage at the back of his shop, and leading to the operating-room, were the words—

Teeth extracted, scaled, or filled. Artificial teeth at reasonable prices for cash only.

On January 2 a witness went to the premises in Queen Street and asked defendant, "Are you Mr. Malins, the dentist?" Defendant replied, "Yes," and handed to him the price-list referred to. From those facts he (Mr. David) con-

tended that everybody would come to the conclusion that Mr. Templar Malins was a dentist, and specially qualified to practise dentistry. He referred to the "veterinary forge" case, and contended that anyone seeing the advertisement issued by Mr. Malins could come to no other conclusion than that, if he went to his premises, he would have the advantage of dental treatment and skill.

The Stipendiary: You hold, then, that the defendant is liable to conviction if he simply holds himself out to be a dentist, though not specially qualified?

Mr. David: Yes.

The Stipendiary: But would it not be open to the defendant to say that he was "specially qualified"?

Mr. David: Then he must be registered under the Act.

The Stipendiary: Though the words "specially qualified" are to be taken in their popular sense, and though a man may be exceptionally qualified to perform certain acts of dentistry, you say he may not use a description implying that he is "specially qualified" unless he is registered?

Mr. David: Yes. The section of the Act is about as wide as it is possible to conceive. A man must not call himself a dentist; he must not use any name, title, or description implying that he is registered under the Act, or hold out that he is specially qualified to practise dentistry, unless he is legally registered.

Mr. Kirby said he might say at once that he admitted the issue by the defendant of the advertisements which had been put in, but he did not admit that the defendant ever said in reply to a question that he was a dentist. He (Mr. Kirby) felt himself to be under considerable difficulty because, as Mr. David had said, they could not ignore the fact that defendant had been before the Court before.

The Stipendiary: That shall not prejudice him.

Mr. Kirby said he took exception to the construction which was put upon the words "specially qualified." He suggested that name, title, addition, or description were not apt words to describe any general statement in an advertisement about the quality of teeth, but that they meant some personal designation or description. In support of this he referred to Section 26 of the Medical Act, and said that the mere fact that a man was possessed of skill in his work did not imply professional qualification at all. In the North of England there were bone-setters—unqualified men—and it was common knowledge that in many cases these men were more skilful than an ordinary surgeon. The words "specially qualified" in his opinion suggested something different from the ordinary meaning of the word "qualified." From the fact that Section 6 of the Dentists Act described the persons there indicated as specially qualified, he submitted that the right of unqualified persons to practise dentistry was recognised, and that the protection intended to be given by the Act was simply the protection of title. In the Medical and Solicitors Acts the phraseology was quite different from that in the Dentists Act. There protection of title was given only to qualified men, and not to those who "pretended to be" qualified men. In the Veterinary Act there was nothing about men "specially qualified," and the veterinary forge case was open to be demolished on that ground. There was another case—the Veterinary College *v.* Groves, in which the title "veterinary chemist" was at issue, and the Judges held that there had been no unlawful use of title. Then there was a Scotch case under the Dentists Act—that of Emslie *v.* Patterson—which was the only case decided by the High Court of that country under Section 3 of the Dentists Act. The decision in that case helped them to the legal meaning of the phrase "specially qualified."

The Stipendiary: Have not the particular facts of each case to be considered, and the Court to determine whether such facts constitute "special qualification"?

Mr. Kirby admitted that was so, once they had arrived at the meaning of the words, but he submitted there must first be a legal meaning of the phrase "specially qualified." He was sorry he had not a law report of the case Emslie *v.* Patterson, but only a report taken for a trade paper, *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, but he thought the facts might be accepted. In that case the defendant had a sign-board with the words "American dentistry," and on his office the words "dental office." The Judges held that those words contained nothing to imply that the defendant was registered under the Act or was "specially qualified." They said that what the Act provided was that a man must not assume



the title of dentist, or that he was specially qualified to practise dentistry, and that defendant, by the use of the words "American dentistry" and "dental office," used no description implying that he was a dentist, or was specially qualified to practise dentistry.

The Stipendiary said the Judges in that case treated the question as one of fact. That case was very useful by way of guidance as to the right construction to be put on such descriptions as were there, but nothing more.

Mr. Kirby said that was all he had to say on the legal point, but he did say that such judgments showed that the true construction of the words "specially qualified" was the construction of designation or description of the individual, not of skill or competency in his work.

Mr. Geo. David said he had followed his friend as closely as he could, and it seemed to him that what he wished the Stipendiary to hold was that the words title, addition, or description must necessarily mean letters implying a licence or degree, but he submitted that was not so. That would be a title, but it would not be a description. Mr. Kirby had referred to Section 6 and asked the Stipendiary to read that in conjunction with the preamble in order to indicate what the words "specially qualified" meant; but he submitted that instead of assisting his friend it did just the opposite, because it was clear that Section 6 referred to people practising at that time. It all came back to the old position which he (Mr. David) had taken up from the beginning and defended upon the authority of the veterinary forge case. Would any ordinary person, seeing the advertisement of the defendant, come to the conclusion that he was a person holding himself out to do dental work and as practising as a dentist? But Mr. Kirby had said that he had a case subsequent to that—the veterinary chemist case—but there, again, not only were the facts different, but the judgment, instead of dissenting from that in the veterinary forge case, practically supported it. As to the Scotch case, they had not the facts before them except what they gathered from an unauthorised report, and though the decision was no doubt one to be treated with respect it was not binding upon the Stipendiary in the slightest degree. The question was simply one of fact. The Stipendiary could not distinguish the work from the man. If anyone went to the defendant for artificial teeth he had to take an impression and manufacture the plate, and the whole work was dental work.

The Stipendiary said the case had been most ably argued on both sides, and having heard the arguments he saw no reason to depart from the position hitherto taken up by him—viz., that the real question for him to decide on the facts was, whether the person charged had used any description implying that he was specially qualified to practise dentistry. That being so, he must now hear the facts.

Mr. David said his friend admitted the issue of advertisements and circulars and also the lettering on defendant's premises. There was only one point on which they could not agree, and that was the reply which the defendant made to the witness when asked if he was Mr. Malins, the dentist.

Mr. Kirby submitted that the prosecutors were not entitled on this summons to put that in. It was a different offence altogether.

Mr. David said he should not press the point, as what had been admitted was more than ample.

Mr. Kirby desired to say that since his conviction on May 16 last the defendant had very materially modified his advertisements. Then, the advertisement contained the words "artificial teeth of guaranteed purity and perfect fit" and a definite table of prices for artificial teeth supplied by Templar Malins, "Cardiff's Merciful Teeth-extractor." Since the last prosecution defendant had completely struck out the words which the Stipendiary then considered objectionable: the advertisements now dealt principally with the quality of the goods he sold, and did not contain any adjectives as regarded the man himself. The only personal description which he used was that of "chemist," which showed the honesty of his intention. The emphatic use of the word "chemist," he submitted, tended to prevent people being misled into the belief that the man was a dentist. He did not say that Mr. Malins was not qualified by skill to practise dentistry: if that were so, he would not have been brought up here. It was because of his skill and

competency that he was prosecuted, but, of course, that skill and competency did not entitle him to be registered under the Act.

The Stipendiary said he would give judgment that day week.

At the same court, G. W. Cooper, of Mackintosh Place, was summoned for using a description implying that he was a person specially qualified to practise dentistry, he not being registered under the Dentists Act. Mr. Geo. David, who prosecuted, said on the window of the defendant's rooms were the words "Artificial teeth supplied; fit guaranteed. Ordinary extractions, 1s.; teeth painlessly extracted, 2s. 6d." He understood these facts were admitted.

Mr. Harold Lloyd, who defended, said that was so, and the lettering to which Mr. David had alluded was the only advertisement the defendant had.

The Stipendiary: "Painless extraction"—that indicates a very high form of qualification.

Mr. David: The price is 1s. 6d. more.

The Stipendiary: "Fit guaranteed"—that indicates that he is specially qualified to practise dentistry.

Mr. Lloyd said if that was the Stipendiary's opinion he pleaded guilty.

The Stipendiary fined the defendant 20s. and costs, together with the solicitor's fee.

At Melksham (Wilts) on February 5, James Edward Bush, chemist and druggist, High Street, Melksham, was summoned, on two counts, for using the descriptions "Badly fitting cases by unskilled dentists remodelled" and "Twenty years' practical experience in operating and mechanical work," without being registered under the Dentists Act. Mr. Turner, K.C., who prosecuted on behalf of the British Dental Association, intimated that the parties had settled the matter. He explained that the proceedings were taken under Section 3 of the Act, which made it an offence for a person to hold himself out as specially qualified to practise dentistry. There was nothing to prevent anybody from acting as a dentist. Mr. Bush, by his advertisement, did hold himself out as specially qualified. He had met the case very fairly, and undertook not to insert any advertisement of which anyone could complain. The prosecution relied upon his word, and therefore asked leave to withdraw the summons.

Mr. W. H. Taylor, who represented Mr. Bush, said that his client had no idea that he had been infringing the Act. He had considerable skill and practice in the art, he had served under a duly qualified practitioner, and, had he applied at the proper time, he would no doubt have been registered, as he had an absolute legal right to be. He was now quite prepared to withdraw anything which could be regarded as an infringement of the Act and not to publish any advertisement which could be considered to be in any sense objectionable.

The Bench expressed satisfaction that an arrangement had been come to, and allowed the summonses to be withdrawn.

At the Pontypridd Police Court on February 11, before the Stipendiary (Mr. J. Ignatius Williams), Mr. W. J. S. Leslie, of the Welsh Artificial-teeth Company, was summoned under Section 3 for holding himself out as a dentist and using the descriptions "Specialist. W. J. S. Leslie. Artificial Teeth," "Welsh National Teeth Co.; teeth, complete set for one guinea," "Teeth fitted painlessly, consultations free, all cases guaranteed." A similar charge was preferred against Mr. Corney Lewis. Mr. George David prosecuted on behalf of the British Dental Association, and, after hearing evidence and counsel, the Stipendiary held that both cases had been proved, and imposed a fine of 5l., including costs and solicitor's fee, in each case.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

#### LIME-JUICE CORDIAL.

At Southwark Police Court on February 10, Mr. Cecil Chapman delivered a considered judgment in the case of the Southwark Borough Council v. George Mence Smith (sec C. & D., January 24, page 125), which was a summons for selling lime-juice cordial containing 8 gr. of salicylic



acid per pint. The Magistrate said he had come to the conclusion that the prosecution failed. It was a question of fact, and the onus of proof was upon the prosecutors. The evidence upon which they relied, however, was almost entirely theoretical, and was based very largely upon the vague words of the analyst's certificate and the recommendations of the Departmental Committee upon preservatives in food. Neither of these grounds was at all conclusive or even satisfactory to him for forming a judgment on such a question. Neither of the witnesses for the prosecution had made a special study of the effect of salicylic acid, while for the defence six gentlemen had been called who were experts on the subject. He had no evidence of the sort of persons who habitually used the cordial except that they were generally teetotallers and children, and he was prepared to accept the statement of Dr. John Thresh that "the general experience is that salicylic acid in food has been used by hundreds and thousands of persons day by day, and no one has ever reported an authenticated case of any sign of danger from it." The summons was dismissed, but without costs.

#### IRON PILLS.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court, before Mr. Bros, on Wednesday, February 11, George Atkins, a drug-dealer, was summoned for selling iron pills not of the B.P. standard. Mr. A. M. Bramall (Bramall, White & Roberts) prosecuted on behalf of the Islington Borough Council, and Mr. C. H. Kirby (Neve, Beck & Kirby) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Bramall said the pills were, on analysis, found to be 70 per cent. deficient in ferrous carbonate. The sale and analysis were not disputed. Dr. A. E. Harris stated that the pills were known as "Blaud's" iron pills. He proved the analysis. Mr. Kirby was proceeding to question him with the view of showing that price did not enter into the matter, but the Magistrate stopped him. Mr. Kirby then explained that defendant sold the pills exactly as he received them from the wholesale house, and he pleaded for a nominal penalty, as defendant was really the victim of a manufacturer's blunder. Mr. Bros imposed a fine of 40s. and 12s. 6d. costs.

### High Court Cases.

#### BEECHAM'S PILLS CASES.

IN the Chancery Division on February 6, the case of Beecham v. Creswell came before Mr. Justice Joyce. It was a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendant from passing off pills as Beecham's which are not manufactured by the plaintiff, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens. His learned friend Mr. Cockle—(laughter)—appeared for the defendant, and consented to a perpetual injunction and to pay the costs of the action, all further proceedings to be stayed. Mr. Justice Joyce made an order in the terms agreed.

ON the same day, in the case of Beecham v. Beckett, Mr. Justice Joyce granted an injunction restraining the defendant, who carries on business at 67 Victoria Dock Road, Canning Town, from selling or offering for sale as Beecham's pills any pills not manufactured by the plaintiff. Mr. Martelli appeared for the plaintiff, and read affidavits from which it appeared that the defendant had sold on several occasions pills as Beecham's which were not of plaintiff's manufacture. The defendant did not appear.

ON the same day, before Mr. Justice Farwell, Mr. Martelli mentioned the case of Beecham v. Bignold, the defendant being Ellen Bignold, trading as Walter Bignold, of 45 Falcon Road, Clapham Junction. The Judge granted an injunction to restrain her from passing off as Beecham's pills pills not of the plaintiff's manufacture. Mr. Overend, for the defendant, consented also to pay an agreed sum as damages and costs.

#### COCKLE'S TRADE-MARK.

IN the Chancery Division on February 6, before Mr. Justice Farwell, Mr. Maughan moved, on behalf of James Cockle & Co., for leave to rectify the register of trade-marks by altering the address contained therein from 18 New Ormond Street to 4 Great Ormond Street, and adding the words "Great Britain" below the word "London."

Mr. Justice Farwell: Is it necessary to put "Great Britain" below "London"?

Mr. Maughan said that since the trade-mark was registered a number of other Londons had sprung into existence.

Mr. Parker, on behalf of the Comptroller-General, offered no opposition to the motion, and his Lordship made the order as asked.

#### THE KODAK ACTIONS.

OUR report of the cases of Kodak (Limited) v. the London Stereoscopic Company (Limited) and Houghton & Co., and the motion for rectification of the register of trade-marks (*C. & D.*, February 7, page 235), took the proceedings up to luncheon-time on February 5, the

#### SEVENTH DAY.

After the adjournment trade witnesses were called, the first being

Mr. W. Percy, manager of the photographic department, Civil Service Supply Association. He stated that the abbreviations and words "F.P.K.," "Brownie," &c., applied to films did not necessarily mean the goods of Kodak (Limited): they denoted that films to fit certain cameras were required. Kodak, in his experience, is a word used as a general term for hand-cameras.

Cross-examined by Mr. Eve, witness said that if a customer merely asked to have a Kodak reloaded he (witness) would be justified in supplying any make of film. Kodak (Limited) had complained to the association as to the use of the word "Kodak" on a photograph-frame.

Mr. Josephs, of Messrs. Tyler & England Brothers, said his firm had used the terms "Kodak," "F.P.K.," "Bullet," and "Brownie" to describe the size of mounts and albums since 1899, and produced orders to show that plaintiffs were aware of the practice.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fletcher Moulton, witness said plaintiffs first complained of the use of the terms "F.P.K.," &c., in describing mounts in October, 1902.

Mr. R. F. Smith, employed for the last eighteen months by Sandell Films and Plates (Limited), produced orders to his firm for Brownie spools and films before "Brownie Film" was registered. The earliest were from Mr. G. A. Harner, Eastbourne, Messrs. Spiers & Pond, and Philadelphus Jeyes, Northampton, in June and July, 1900. Mr. Moulton objected to the orders being put in as witness was not in a position to prove them, and it was agreed to make them exhibits to be proved at a later stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Conrad Beck, managing director of R. & J. Beck (Limited), Cornhill, said accessories to kodaks are referred to by the name of the camera they are intended for. An F.P.K. film does not necessarily mean a film made by Kodak (Limited). Frena films are, he said, made by various manufacturers, and it is possible to tell from private marks who are the makers. It is, however, never necessary to inform the assistants who the makers are.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fletcher Moulton, witness said his firm have the exclusive sale of Frena films and would commence an action if any other firm began selling the films, which are the subject of a patent. "Surely you don't suggest that you could get a patent for notching the edge of films?" asked Mr. Moulton. "I should be pleased to take your advice as to the validity of the patent," replied the witness amidst laughter. "Frena," he added, is registered as a trade-mark for films.

#### EIGHTH DAY.

On Friday, February 6, Mr. Beck was further cross-examined. He said a note in the directions for developing Blair's films that other formulas than the one mentioned are not suitable for the films is an exaggeration, as all films can be developed in practically the same manner.

Mr. Henry Ball, pharmaceutical chemist, Southport, said he sells various makes of films, and always asks a customer what make he requires when simply asked for a "F.P.K." or "Brownie" film.

Mr. G. R. Foulston, chemist, Hull, gave similar evidence, and said, in response to a suggestion by Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady, that he had stocked films other than those made by Kodak (Limited) for three years. In cross-examination, witness said that customers do not require to know who make mounts and albums, but are more fastidious about



films. Kodak films might mean the films of several makers, including Eastman's.

Mr. Bancroft (Blackpool) gave similar evidence.

Mr. G. M. Heel, an amateur photographer, of Hull, said he always asks a dealer what makes of films he has in stock, and would ask for an Eastman film if he wanted one made by Kodak (Limited).

Mr. H. W. Hall, manager for Wellington & Ward, Elstree, spoke as to the method of indicating size adopted by his firm. When there were only a few sizes of Kodaks the measurement of the spools was sufficient, but it was afterwards necessary to indicate by the camera what spool was required. Witness produced orders from the trade and public in which the names of Kodaks were so used. The firm ceased to use the Kodak names in the 1902 catalogue so as not to advertise plaintiffs.

Mr. W. F. Butcher, pharmaceutical chemist, of Butcher & Sons, Camera House, E.C., was the next witness. He produced bundles of orders in which films and accessories were specified by reference to the cameras.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fletcher Moulton, witness said he had not registered "Little Nipper" or "Little Pilot" for films. Did not list films till 1902, as before the introduction of other makes the Eastman films were a profitless transaction for the wholesale dealer. At the request of the plaintiff company witness's firm withdrew the name "P.K. Lantern," but only because it was a matter of indifference as to what name the lantern had. The name "So-li-to," which witness had applied to a camera, did not bear any resemblance to "Solio," the name plaintiffs apply to a printing-out paper.

After luncheon, Mr. Max Reichert, South Norwood, gave some interesting evidence in regard to developing various films. He used the pyro-metol developer of Kodak (Limited), and after exposing four spools of film—Wellington & Ward, Blair, Ensign, and Kodak company's—put them in his developing-machine for five minutes, and obtained practically the same results.

In reply to Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady, witness said gelatin films—Cristoid and Wellington—would require a preliminary soaking before using in the machine, and it is necessary to squeeze gelatin films to dry them.

Mr. A. W. Hibbert, manager of the Fleet Street branch of the City Sale and Exchange, and Mr. E. A. Ashbrook, from the Aldersgate branch, next gave evidence that "Kodak film" does not necessarily mean "Eastman film."

Mr. G. R. Barclay, managing director of Messrs. Barclay & Sons (Limited) deposed that in June, 1902, a messenger was sent to one of the plaintiffs' retail shops with a written order for "Scout films," and he returned with "Brownie" films. (Laughter.) Witness's firm stocked plaintiffs' goods till Kodak (Limited) refused to supply.

Cyril Walden, the messenger who went for the "Scout films," said the assistant told him "Brownie" films were the same size.

Mr. D. Bradfield, manager of the photographic department of Messrs. W. Watson & Sons, High Holborn, in the course of evidence, said if a customer asked for a Kodak film it would be as vague as asking for a dozen quarter-plates.

#### NINTH DAY

The hearing was resumed on Monday, February 9, the first witness called being Mr. Sefton Jones, a partner in a firm of patent-agents. He produced a copy of the specification of Eastman's patent, 6,950 of 1888, in which the general claim is for an "arrangement of parts" or "combination of features" in a camera, these being "a self-capping shutter and lens mechanism, an outer case which is light-excluding, and a roller-film mechanism within the outer case." These principles are distinctive of the Kodaks exhibited. In cross-examination Mr. Jones explained what he understood by the claims in the patent-specification. He did not remember the details of earlier roll-film cameras such as Burnett's (1857) Silvey's (1867), Wiseman's (1870), Stebbing's (1883), Loudon's (1886), or Connaut's (1887).

Mr. A. S. Bromhead, London manager for Gaumont et fils, gave evidence that his firm imported "Planchon" films from January to August, 1902, and produced orders from retailers, in which the spools were mentioned as "Brownie spools," "F.P.K. spools," &c. The spools are packed in a distinctive manner.

Mr. J. B. Haddow, manager and director of the European, Blair Camera Company (Limited), told how his firm imported "Bull's-eye" cameras made by the Boston Camera Company up to 1896, and made "Bull's-eye" film for using in the cameras. The European Blair Company were the first to make or put on the market in England daylight roll films. Witness produced a bundle of orders from 1894 to 1901 showing that customers ordered spools as "Bull's-eye" and "Brownie" films, and also put in a set of labels which have been used for films since 1897. In cross-examination, witness said he did not know that "Bull's-eye film" was registered in 1896 by plaintiffs until he received a writ. Had changed the method of invoicing films since receiving the writ.

Mr. Walter Longland, Mr. Russell Clarke, Mr. Alfred Drews, and Mr. Wm. Ashcart, amateur photographers, gave evidence as to their practice of ordering films by reference to the cameras the spools were to fit. Mr. R. Child Bayley, Editor of *Photography*, gave similar evidence, and, in cross-examination, said that the Free Camera Club was formed to oppose a certain condition of trading which was considered to be distasteful.

Mr. W. E. Henry, who for the last seven years has replied to correspondents of the *Amateur Photographer*, said his experience is that "Brownie film" and "film for a Brownie" are interchangeable.

Miss Sandell was next called to prove the invoices which the manager of the Sandell Film and Placé Company (Limited) produced on the previous Thursday.

Mr. Terrell remarked here that several of his witnesses had gone away, to which Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady drily remarked, "I am not surprised at that."

Mr. C. E. Houghton was then called, and denied sending a telephonic reply to the Eastman company offering to discontinue describing Secco films by the names of the plaintiff company. After this witness came three of Messrs. Houghton's assistants and a past assistant to speak as to the practice of the firm in selling films to give the customer choice of several kinds. One of the assistants, Mr. Baskin, who had formerly been with Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson (Limited), Dublin, said his training as a chemist's assistant made him particularly careful to find out what a customer wants.

Next came three managers or assistants from the London Stereoscopic Company (Limited), whose evidence was to a similar effect. Mr. Miles, the manager of the Cheapside shop, told how he sent an order for a "Buckeye film" to a Kodak dépôt, and received a Bull's-eye film. Counsel for the plaintiffs made a suggestion of fraud against the Stereoscopic Company in the way they use their slip-label inside the Kodak instruction booklet, but in re-examination it was shown that Kodak (Limited) complained in 1899, and the company at once altered the method of using their name-labels. Some of the witnesses also spoke as to the generic use of the word "Kodak" to indicate a camera not made by the plaintiffs. After these came four more amateur photographers.

#### TENTH DAY.

On February 10 plaintiff's counsel handed his Lordship the catalogues of the City Sale and Exchange and Wellington & Ward, which had been asked for in cross-examination, after which Mr. Terrell called Mr. W. E. Haslar, another of the Stereoscopic Company's assistants. His evidence differed from that of his fellow assistants in that his practice is to give what make of film he thinks best when no kind is specified. In cross-examination witness corrected a statement in his affidavit that Kodak film should refer to Kodak company's film.

Mr. Edgar Houghton, recalled, put in some bundles of orders from 1900 to 1902, in which Eastman, Planchon, Ensign, Cristoid, and Wellington films were asked for, and also a copy of the "Dictionary of Photography," in which the word "Panoram" was referred to as being a panoramic camera. A point raised by Mr. Moulton as to the inverted commas in Messrs. Houghton's price-list was also referred to, and an example shown of their use in a case in which plaintiffs' goods were not referred to.

Mr. Terrell then reviewed the points raised in the evidence. In the course of his statement he pointed out that it was not proved that Messrs. Houghton had passed off other goods as goods made by Kodak (Limited). He submitted that the



plaintiff company ought to have brought overwhelming evidence that "Brownie" simply means the goods of Kodak (Limited), and contended that plaintiffs themselves used Brownie to indicate size as soon as the article was put on the market. The motion for rectification of the register was one, he remarked, of great importance to the trading public. The word "Kodak" was applied to "a self-contained roller-film snap-shot camera" at first, but has now come to mean with the public, but not with the trade, a "convenient snap-shot camera," and up to recent times had never been used as a trade-mark on any of the cameras. To the word "Kodak" other words were tacked to indicate particular sizes and shapes as "Bull's-eye" and "Brownie." Now, if the word identifies an article, it cannot properly be registered as a trade-mark; in other words, "Brownie film" is descriptive, and was so at the time of registration. "Invented word" in the Act means, he contended, a word invented for the purpose of a trade-mark, and if in existence before registration was not an "invented word." On the other hand, the word can not be registered if it has reference to the character of the goods, as it distinctly tells the size and purpose of the goods. The words "Kodak" and "Bull's-eye" have also been used by other companies, and were not, therefore, invented by Kodak (Limited).

## ELEVENTH DAY.

Mr. Moulton, on February 11, replying for plaintiffs, said he did not propose to trouble his Lordship about the word "Panoram," which it was obvious could not be defended as a trade-mark after the evidence which had been put in. There seemed to be two or three fundamental fallacies underlying the arguments of his learned friends. The first was that they did not recognise that the owner of a trade-mark was entitled to apply it to what goods he liked, for which it was registered, and only such as he liked. There was not the slightest trace of any doctrine of that kind in trade-mark legislation or jurisprudence. Another thing which his learned friends had failed to recognise was that the trade-mark would become associated not only with the origin of the goods, but with the class of goods. No such association in the minds of the public could invalidate or even weaken the true trade-mark character which it originally possessed, and which it had all along possessed, because the essence of a trade-mark was that it was a permissible mark to indicate origin. A third fallacy was that they had confounded the date of registration and the date of usage. There was absolutely nothing in the trade-mark legislation of to-day which required a trade-mark to be registered when it began to be used, or indicated that the owner's rights in a trade-mark began with registration. A further fallacy was that when a trade-mark was registered for more than one type of goods, it was an objection to it that one kind for which it was registered was associated with another kind for which it was registered. With regard to the name Brownie, the camera and film came on the market at the same time. As soon as plaintiffs got the camera trade-mark, they applied for the film trade-mark and obtained it. From that time there could be no question that they had used the name as a trade-mark of origin. The only evidence in answer to the plaintiffs' claim for the registration of Brownie was that defendants had put in two letters written to the Cristofid film people between May and July, using the word "Brownie." Counsel next called attention to the evidence of publication and public reference in print in the way of price-lists and catalogues, and in the course of his argument.

Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady pointed out that advertisements earlier than 1901 had been put in, in which size was indicated by the camera, and asked if he understood that the plaintiffs did not object to such expressions as "adapted for use in" or "apparatus for which each spool is used."

Mr. Moulton said that as long as it was made clear that the plaintiffs' goods were not indicated there could be no objection. Very little of the defendants' evidence really appeared to bear on the specific point to be decided. Mr. Moulton was proceeding to deal with the name "Bull's-eye," when it was pointed out to him that the Blair Company were parties to the motion to rectify the register by expunging the name on the ground of prior user. His Lordship thought this issue was not fairly raised on the particulars,

but gave leave to amend them, remarking that he did not wish to leave a fraction of the question unsettled.

Mr. Moulton said in that case he might require to call further evidence to meet the case of prior user, and at his Lordship's suggestion this point was allowed to stand over. He then dealt with the word "Kodak," which, he contended, meant goods of the plaintiffs' make. As to the question of passing off, he had no difficulty, because it was admittedly a common law trade-name quite apart from registration, and "Kodak" film meant a film made by the plaintiff company.

Mr. Neville having replied,

Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady said it has been established in the *Solio* case that an invented word may also be partly descriptive.

Mr. Neville replied that in applying the word "Kodak" to cycles it could not be said to be descriptive, except to denote origin, but when used for accessories such as films it is descriptive and nothing more.

Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady then inquired as to fixing the dates for the completion of the case, and it was arranged to set the case down for Tuesday next, when Mr. Neville would say whether his clients intended to press the point of prior user of the name "Bull's-eye" by the Blair Company, and the plaintiffs would be able in that event to say what time they would require to collate their evidence on the point.

## KODAK (LIMITED) AND THE INCOME-TAX.

ON Wednesday, February 11, in the Court of Appeal, Lords Justices Vaughan Williams, Stirling, and Mathew commenced the hearing of the appeal by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue on a case stated by Mr. Justice Phillimore respecting the payment of income-tax by Kodak (Limited) on the profits of the company, whether earned in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. The counsel engaged are, for the Crown, the Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Mr. S. A. T. Rowlatt; and for Kodak (Limited), Mr. Danckwerts, K.C., and Mr. Kirby. The case is proceeding.

## SLANDERING BOVRIL (LIMITED).

IN the Dublin King's Bench Division on February 6, before Mr. Justice Barton and Mr. Justice Wright, a motion was made in the action of Bovril (Limited) *v.* Dillon, a newspaper canvasser, which is brought to recover 1,000*l.* damages for slander. The motion was made on the part of the defendant to have the *venue* changed from Dublin to the city of Cork, where the defendant resides. The defendant consumed a cup of bovril in a Cork restaurant, was ill afterwards, and a doctor pronounced that he was suffering from ptomaine-poisoning, and that if the bovril was unsound it would have caused such results.

Mr. Lineham, counsel for the defendant, said that his client had an interview with the owner of the restaurant who sold him the bovril, and with the barmaid; then he had an interview with his solicitor; he afterwards had an interview with the manager of Bovril (Limited) in Cork, and the next he heard of the case was a writ from Bovril (Limited) for 1,000*l.* damages for slander.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, K.C., counsel for the plaintiffs, said that his clients wanted a speedy trial in Dublin—next week. They had to bring witnesses over from London, and they would pay for defendant's witnesses to come from Cork. The statements made by the defendant were very damaging to a company with over two millions of capital at stake, and about a commodity which was used in every hospital in the United Kingdom, and in every household also.

The Court changed the *venue* to the county of Cork.

## SYRUP OF FIGS TRADE-MARKS.

(U.S.A. Decision.)

JUSTICE SHIRAS, of the United States Supreme Court, Washington, last month filed his judgment in the action by the Californian Fig-syrup Company against Charles E. Worden & Co. and others for infringement of their trade-mark or trade-name rights in respect to syrup of figs. In the course of his judgment Justice Shiras said the Courts below concluded, upon the evidence, that the defendants sold a medicinal preparation named, marked and packed in imitation of the complainants' medicine, for the purpose and with the design and intent of deceiving purchasers and inducing them to buy defendants' preparations instead of the complainants'.



He saw no reason to dissent from that conclusion, and if there were no other question in the case, he should be ready to affirm the decree, awarding a perpetual injunction and an account of the profits and gains derived from such unfair and dishonest practices. But it having been urged that the complainants fraudulently misrepresented the nature of the medicine, Justice Shiras took this into consideration and cited cases in which Courts of Equity have declined to interfere by injunction in controversies between rival manufacturers and dealers in so-called quack medicines. He quoted cases to the effect that false representation deprives a party of the right to relief in equity, the cases including *Pidding v. How* in the English courts respecting "Howqua's mixture," and *Manhattan Medicine Company v. Wood* which in the right to sustain a trade-mark was refused because the complainants made the medicine in New York while stating that it was manufactured by another person in Massachusetts. Applying these prior decisions to the present case, Justice Shiras said:

Even if it were true that, at the time the medicine in question was first made and put upon the market, the juice of figs was so largely used as one of the ingredients as to have warranted the adoption of the name "Syrup of Figs" as descriptive of the nature of the medicine, that would be no justification for continuing the use of the term after the manufacturers and vendors of the medicine ceased to use fig-juice as a material ingredient. Even if the term were honestly applied in the first instance, as descriptive, it would none the less be deceptive and misleading when, as is shown in the present case, it ceased to be a truthful statement of the nature of the compound. Nor are we disposed to concede that, under the evidence in the present case, the term "Syrup of Figs" or "Fig Syrup" was properly used as descriptive of the nature of the medicine when it was first made. Then, as now, the operative laxative element was senna, and the addition of fig juice was, at the best, experimental, and apparently was intended to attract the patronage of the public by holding out the name of the medicine as "Syrup of Figs." However that may be, it is now admitted that the use of figs was found to be deleterious, and their use, as a substantial or material ingredient, was abandoned.

That the complainant company, years after it had established a popular demand for its product, issued statements in medical journals and newspapers and circulars that the medical properties of the compound were derived from senna does not relieve it from the charge of deceit and misrepresentation to the public. Such publications went only to giving information to wholesale dealers. The company by the use of the terms of its so-called trade-mark on its bottles, wrappers, and cartons continued to appeal to the consumers, out of whose credulity came the profits of the business. And, indeed, it was the imitation by the defendants of such false and misleading representations that led to the present suit.

Upon the entire evidence in the case, and in the light of the authorities cited by the counsel of the respective parties, our conclusions are that the name "Syrup of Figs" does not, in fact, properly designate or describe the preparation made and sold by the Californian Fig-syrup Company, so as to be susceptible of appropriation as a trade-mark, and that the marks and names used upon the bottles containing complainants' preparation, and upon the cartons and wrappers containing the bottles, are so plainly deceptive as to deprive the complainant company of a right to a remedy by way of an injunction by a Court of Equity.

We are indebted to the *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter* for this report. During the hearing of the case it was stated that the Californian Fig Syrup Company had spent more than one million dollars in advertising the preparation, and that millions bottles had been sold.

## Gazette.

### Partnerships Dissolved.

**Shepherd, E. S., Cocks, R. L., and Hills, A. F.**, under the style of Sanger Shepherd & Co., Gray's Inn Passage, Holborn, W.C., manufacturers and sellers of instruments and apparatus appertaining to and used in connection with colour-photography and photo-mechanical processes.

**Wilson, R. H., and Norris, G. H.**, under the style of Wilson & Norris, Gateshead, Durham, medical practitioners.

### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

#### RECEIVING ORDER.

**Adamson, George Percival**, Handsworth, Staffs, and Birmingham, bachelor of medicine.

## Bankruptcies and Failures.

**Re Wm. Geo. Lancaster**, Marsden Street and New Square, Chesterfield, Chemist and Druggist.—The trustee under this failure (Mr. Arthur Edward Mitchell, of 15A Gluman Gate, Chesterfield) reports that the realisation of the estate shows sufficient assets to pay a first and final dividend of 17s. in the pound. This is payable on February 17.

**Re Edward Walter Folkes**, formerly in business as Pelham's Medicine Company, 183 Fleet Street, London, and now of 7 Highland Terrace, Ramsgate.—This debtor, particulars of whose affairs appeared in last week's issue (page 240), underwent his public examination at Canterbury Bankruptcy Court on February 5. After debtor had detailed the particulars there given the examination was closed.

**Re William Philip Thomas**, lately trading as a Chemist at Abersychau, Mon.—The first meeting of creditors was held at Newport on February 5. Particulars of the statement of affairs appeared in the *C. & D.*, January 31, page 209. After the creditors' meeting the hearing was removed to the Bankruptcy Court, where Mr. Thomas stated that he was not fully qualified, lacking his final degree. He had been married about fifteen years, and borrowed 20*l.* from his wife to start the business, which proved a complete failure. He had not kept books of accounts—the business was not worth it. The takings averaged about 5s. per week. The examination was closed.

**Re Godfrey Bateman**, 22 South Street, late Thornie Bank, Savile Town, Dewsbury, Chemical Manufacturer.—The public examination of this debtor, who carried on business, as a chemical manufacturer, at Savile Town, was concluded at Dewsbury on February 3. A month ago the examination was adjourned, debtor being ordered to furnish a deficiency account, and the Official Receiver (Mr. E. E. Deane) now said he believed the debtor had given the best account he could. According to the statement of affairs debtor had been involved in law-costs amounting to 35*l.* in an action brought against him by a company which he had left, and who sought an injunction restraining him from embarking in a similar business in the district. The Registrar remarked that this was a large item, but the Official Receiver said the matter had been inquired into. At the last examination debtor stated that he and his brother had a joint banking account, and that his brother drew upon this account to purchase shares in a company. The Registrar asked if this matter had been inquired into, remarking that it seemed to him a curious arrangement. What would have happened if the brother had drawn out all the balance? The Official Receiver replied that he had gone into the matter, and he thought debtor had given the best explanation he could. In the result the examination was ordered to be concluded. The liabilities are stated to be 1,119*l.*, and no assets.

## New Companies & Company News.

**OZOMATIC SYNDICATE (LIMITED)**.—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing and selling the ozomatic cure for asthma and other ailments, and such other businesses and processes in connection with same. Registered office, 115 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

**W. JAMES (LIMITED)**.—Registered in Dublin. Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business now carried on by Walter James, 13 South Mall, Cork, as an extractor of teeth, and maker and fitter of artificial teeth. W. James is the permanent managing director. Registered office, 13 South Mall, Cork.

**HARVEY'S GLAZE (LIMITED)**.—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by W. R. Harvey, at 123 Brudenell Road, Leeds, and to carry on the business of dry-salters, general chemists, soap, starch, blue, glazing-paste, and disinfectant-manufacturers, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors are W. R. Harvey, W. C. Rohison, and T. B. Giffen. Qualification, 100 shares. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 60 Terminus Chambers, 6 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

**F. TIERNEY (LIMITED)**.—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at Marple and Romiley, Cheshire, by H. G. Hyde, under the style of "Tierney," and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, wine and methylated-spirit dealers, dealers in surgical and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. The first subscribers include H. G. Hyde, Ashdene, Marple Bridge, chemist's assistant, and several others of the same surname at the same address. Registered office, 30 Stockport Road, Romiley, Cheshire.



**FRENCH FLINT-GLASS BOTTLE COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Capital 32,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at 6 and 7 Long Lane, Aldersgate Street, E.C., and Lynton Road, Bermondsey, S.E., as "The French Glass-bottle Company," and to adopt an agreement with G. V. de Luca (vendedor). Minimum cash subscription 4,500 shares. The first directors are G. V. de Luca, G. Manger, and G. F. Boling. Qualification, 500*l.* Remuneration, 100*l.* each per annum.

**TEAGUELINE (LIMITED).**—Capital 3,774*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (74 founders'). Objects: To manufacture and deal in medicines, drugs, and medical, pharmaceutical, herbal, and botanical preparations, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, mineral-water manufacturers, soap-makers, &c. The first subscribers are: A. G. Prior, clerk; T. G. Leonard, clerk; A. M. Bailey, accountant and auctioneer; T. S. Morgan, insurance manager, and Mrs. E. D. Morgan; W. Teague, herbalist, and Mrs. A. M. Teague, 137 Arabella Street, Roath Park, Cardiff.

**THOMAS NESS (LIMITED).**—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: This company has been formed to take over the business of chemical-manufacturers and tar-distillers carried on at Black Banks, near Darlington, as the executors of Thomas Ness, to carry on the same and the business of horse-slaughters, &c. The subscribers are: Mrs. A. W. Ness, Croft-on-Tees; W. A. Bower, chemical-manufacturer, and Mrs. W. B. Bower, Norman-ton; R. Dempster, Manchester, engineer; J. Dempster, Manchester, engineer; S. Bryant, Croft-on-Tees, chemical-works manager; F. Halliwell, Manchester, engineer. No initial public issue. Registered office, Black Banks, near Darlington, Durham.

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PAINLESS DENTISTRY (LIMITED).**—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by G. T. Blank at 34 Regent Street, W., or elsewhere, to practise dentistry in all its branches, to manufacture artificial teeth and anatomical and surgical appliances, to extract, fill, stop, and treat natural teeth, to carry on business as chemists, druggists, manicurists, chiropodists, and opticians, to manufacture and deal in dentifrice, &c. The first subscribers are: G. T. Blank, 34 Regent Street, W., artificial-teeth manufacturer; W. Verrall, 20 Ellison Road, Barnes, S.W., assistant manager; Mrs. E. M. Blank, A. H. Hinton, H. C. Halsey, A. Verrall, and Miss G. G. Okies. No initial public issue. The first directors are G. T. Blank (permanent managing director) and W. Verrall. Qualification, 25*l.*

**WHARRIE & CO. (LIMITED).**—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist carried on by S. Le Page Littlewood at 50 Berry Street, Liverpool, as "Wharrie & Co.," and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dentists, opticians, manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of salts, acids, alkalis, herbs, pharmaceutical, chemical, and surgical appliances and materials, proprietary articles, photographic, scientific, surgical, and optical instruments, &c. The first subscribers are: S. Le Page Littlewood, Liverpool, druggist; Mrs. M. A. Wharrie, Liverpool; Miss M. A. Wharrie, Liverpool; W. T. Armitage, Liverpool, chemist; R. D. French, Liverpool, incorporated accountant; Mrs. E. M. R. French; and T. Rontree, Wavertree, engineer. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

**BRITISH BOTANICAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).**—Registered February 3, with 100 members, each liable for 1*l.* in the event of winding-up, to take over the portion of the business of James Backhouse & Son (Limited), known as the "Scientific Department," carried on at Holgate, York, and to carry on the business of makers, producers, and merchants of botanical and other scientific or microscopic specimens, educational materials and models, importers and purveyors of tropical and other plants and specimens, makers of and dealers in lantern-slides, contractors for fitting botanical museums, &c. The first subscribers are: J. Backhouse, Harrogate, managing director; Mary L. Backhouse, York; A. H. Burtit, D.Sc., York; T. Anderson, M.D., York; W. Dawson, York, cashier; S. H. Davies, York, analytical chemist; and C. J. F. Atkinson, Burley-in-Wharfedale, solicitor. The first directors are C. J. F. Atkinson, S. H. Davies, J. Backhouse, and A. H. Burtit. Registered office, Botanical Laboratories, Holgate, York.

**DOMINION TAR AND CHEMICAL COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Capital 30,007*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with the Dominion Iron and Steel Company (Limited), and to carry on the business of timber creosoters, preparers, and merchants, timber importers, sawmill proprietors, tar distillers, manufacturers of sulphate of ammonia and other chemical products, to become a member of the Federated Merchant Freighters' Association (Limited), or other similar association, &c. The first subscribers are: S. B. Boulton, H. E. Boulton, O. E. Boulton, C. B. Haywood, and F. Murison, 64 Cannon Street, E.C., merchants; V. Blagden and W. Waugh, 50-51 Lime Street, E.C., merchants. No initial public issue. The first directors are S. B. Boulton, H. E. Boulton, O. E. Boulton, C. B. Haywood, F. Murison, V. Blagden, and W. Waugh. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 64, Cannon Street, E.C.

**RICHMOND MINERAL-WATER AND BOTTLING COMPANY (LIMITED).**—In the Chancery Division on February 6, before Mr. Justice Farwell, an order was made for the appointment of a receiver and manager of this company. The plaintiff (Mr. Reeves) was a debenture holder, and it was stated that the company had got into difficulties owing to the fact that last summer being so wet there was little call for soda water. His Lordship made the order as asked.

**BOVRIL (LIMITED).**—Viscount Duncannon presided at the meeting of shareholders held at 152-166 Old Street, E.C., on February 10. He attributed the decrease in profits (76,126*l.*) to the high price of cattle. As it was, the profits amounted to 127,456*l.* and during its six years' existence the company had earned profits of 900,000*l.*, and the business of the company is larger now than ever it has been, and the sales this year up to date show a 22-per-cent. increase over last year. On the motion for the adoption of the report, a shareholder grumbled at the charge of 161,201*l.* for salaries, commissions, trade-charges, &c. Another pointed out that in 1898, with 272,000*l.* gross profit, the salaries, &c., amounted to 120,700*l.*, and last year to 161,201*l.*, the profit being 297,000*l.* In reply, the chairman pointed out that when certain deductions were made the salaries item was really less than in the year before. The report was adopted, and subsequently the shareholders agreed to a proposal by the directors to enter into an agreement with a new company, for the purpose, apparently, of furnishing Bovril (Limited) with fresh capital to pay off a debt (58,000*l.*) due to the late Mr. J. Lawson Johnson at his decease. Stocks of material are to be transferred to the new company, whose capital is to be 250,000*l.* Of this, 100,000*l.* in 5½-per-cent. preference shares, and 500*l.* in ordinary shares are to be issued now, the preference shares having the first claim upon the Bovril profits. The new company will have the same directors as Bovril (Limited).

**ST. JACOBS OIL (LIMITED).**—An ordinary general meeting of this company was held on February 5, which, according to the *Financial Times*, was a lively one. The Secretary (Mr. W. H. Knight) produced the report and balance-sheet for the period February 14, 1901, to September 30, 1902, which showed a debit balance at profit-and-loss of 9,610*l.* The Chairman (Mr. E. C. Kirkness), in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, attributed the deficit to the excessive outlay on advertising incurred by the former manager, Mr. W. E. Geddes, who, he stated, had now severed his connection with the company except as a shareholder. They had changed the management in the interests of the shareholders, including Mr. Geddes himself, and looked to the business earning large profits under the new manager. The company was now on a better footing than it had ever been before, and ought to begin to get some benefit from the previous big outlay on advertising. Mr. F. Nettlefold (director) seconded the resolution, but several shareholders objected strongly to the way in which the accounts had been made up. Mr. Geddes, the late manager, complained that he had been unfairly attacked by the Chairman. It was true he had spent a large sum on advertising, but he had found it absolutely necessary to do this, for when he took over the company he found that very little had been done in that way for years. A part of this expenditure really ought to have been carried forward and debited against the time that would reap the benefit of it. Then, too, he had found the market practically six months overstocked—Australia was a year overstocked—for the trustees of whom the business was acquired had disposed of large quantities of the company's goods at all sorts of prices. This had both limited the company's own trading and had rendered advertising the more necessary in order that this old stock could be worked off. Another drawback he had had to contend with was that at the start there was not a single man in the company's employ who possessed more than fourteen months' experience of the patent-medicine business. Under all these circumstances there was little wonder that the accounts showed a deficit. He still believed, however, that the business was a good one, and that in competent hands it would pay well. After a little further discussion the resolution was put and agreed to. An extraordinary general meeting was subsequently held for the purpose of making some alterations in the articles of association.



## Poisons in Fiction.



I.

We have laughed with the maker of fiction, we have groaned at his gruesome tale, And have breathlessly pored o'er the pages till the moon shed a radiance pale O'er the slumbering world at midnight and the night-breeze made us start As it rattled the window-fastenings; for the villain with stony heart Had captured the handsome hero, and had crept like a loathsome snake To the dungeon whither his victim had been cast for Virtue's sake. Then swift to the table glided and poured in the fatal cup The "potion that makes one old at once and immediately shrivels one up."

## Personalities.

MR. CHARLES F. FORSHAW, of Bradford, is to be installed a Welsh bard with the name of Siarl Efiog.

DR. J. W. SWAN, F.R.S., has been elected first President of the Society of Electro-chemists and Metallurgists.

THE Peterborough Town Council has re-appointed Mr. W. Elborne, M.A., Ph.C., public analyst for three years.

MR. ALDERMAN PHILLIPS, chemist and druggist, Wigan, has again been appointed Vice-Chairman of the Ribble Joint Committee.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY BRISLEE, formerly manager of one of the late Mr. H. B. Pare's shops in Bolton, has been appointed dispenser to the Bolton Infirmary in place of the late Mr. W. S. Budworth.

MR. HERBERT KNAPMAN, B.A., Cantab., son of the Librarian to the Pharmaceutical Society, has been appointed assistant lecturer in Mathematics at University College, Reading.

MR. J. A. HEATON, the President of the Burnley Chemists' Association, has resigned his position as member of the local Board of Guardians—his duties as a member of the Town Council, and the pressure of private business, leaving him little time for the work of a guardian.

MR. CHARLES SWINN, pharmaceutical chemist, Hulme, has been appointed dispenser to the Hulme Dispensary, in suc-

cession to Mr. Slater, resigned. Mr. Swinn will be assisted by his son, Mr. R. F. Swinn, chemist and druggist, who also assists his brother, Mr. Chas. Swinn, dispenser at the Manchester Ear Hospital.

MR. ALFRED BOND HICKISSON, proprietor of John Bond's "Crystal Palace" marking-ink since his father's death, has managed the business for twenty years, and so pleasantly has he done it from the employes' point of view that on his birthday last week (February 5) they gave him a very handsome present.

MR. H. BRERETON BAKER, M.A., F.R.S., has been elected to the Lee's readership in Chemistry at Oxford University in succession to Mr. A. G. Vernon-Harcourt, F.R.S., resigned. The total emoluments, including a tutorship at Christ Church, amount to 700*l.* per annum. Mr. Baker's name has been mentioned in connection with the Secretaryship of the Chemical Society which becomes vacant next month owing to Professor Dunstan's retirement, but his removal to Oxford may stop his candidature, and Professor Palmer Wynne may be asked to resume the duties, which he gave up when he became Editor of the Society's journal.

## Business Changes.

MR. L. J. TEIFFEL, pharmaceutical chemist, has opened a new pharmacy in Shields Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MR. W. U. CARVETH, chemist and druggist, has opened a drug-store at 2 Hunter's Avenue, Exeter Street, Plymouth.

MR. E. RICHARDSON, chemist and druggist, has acquired the branch-business of Messrs. R. & F. Roper, at Holborn Place, Embankment Road, Plymouth.

MR. JOE S. LIVERSIDGE, pharmaceutical chemist, has purchased the business of Mr. Lawrence J. Thompson, pharmaceutical chemist, 31 Coney Street, York.

MR. T. W. MERCER, pharmaceutical chemist, Oldham Road, Rochdale, has disposed of his business to Mr. A. G. Tomlinson, chemist and druggist, of the same place.

MR. W. H. DEAL, chemist and druggist, recently senior assistant with Messrs. J. L. Bullock & Co., of 3 Hanover Street, W., has taken over the business of Mr. H. Marshall, at 87 Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon.

MR. F. A. WILCOCK, chemist and druggist, lately of Bradford, has purchased the business opened in Heaton Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, by Mr. Peter Hall, and more recently carried on by Mr. Colin Barnes.

MR. G. IRVING STEELE, chemist and druggist, has had a new pharmacy at Fairhaven, St. Annes-on-Sea, fitted up for him by Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb (Limited), and has commenced business on his own account.

MR. H. H. S. BAKER, chemist and druggist, formerly of Newcastle and Gateshead, has acquired the drug-store business carried on in Ocean Road, South Shields, for several years by Bootiman, Hill & Co. Mr. Bootiman, the former owner, has gone to Ireland.

MR. WM. ATKINS, chemist and druggist, has just bought the stock and fixtures of Mr. W. Robson, chemist, Raby Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. Robson has given up business on his own account, and Mr. Atkins, whose head shop is close by, intends to concentrate both businesses at 126 Raby Street.

A CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SYSTEM.—A meeting of wholesale druggists was held in New York on January 20, to consider the formation of a co-operative credit system similar to that in vogue in other trades. The speakers at the meeting told of the losses incurred through extending credit to dishonest retailers, and Mr. Marcus M. Marks, President of the New York Clothiers' Association, described the credit system in his organisation. The following committee was appointed to prepare a plan which will be submitted at another meeting: Mr. Marsh, of Ricksecker & Co.; Mr. Lauer, of Magnus & Lauer; Mr. A. M. Alexander, of Bauer & Black; Mr. Snowder, of Elmer & Amend; and Mr. F. Huhn.



## Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

### Mr. Dobbs

is the kind of gentleman who is not unlikely to cripple his own cause by too much zeal. "Concerted action" organised among grocers, cheese and bacon dealers, drapers, ironmongers, jewellers, and seedsmen in support of his little Bill to enable them all to sell poisons if they wish, may suggest even to the comprehension of members of Parliament that some other than agricultural interests are involved. A million signatures to his petition from the heterogeneous tradesmen whom Mr. Dobbs is courting will be easily outweighed by a thousand from expert and disinterested on-lookers such as coroners, doctors, and magistrates; and it should not be a difficult task for the Pharmaceutical Council to collect a good many thousands of these.

### Infringements of the Pharmacy Act

vary in the intensity of their moral heinousness, but this may not at all correspond with the legal view of their iniquity. To informally label a poison is a criminal offence, and may bring you before the local Bench, perhaps between the drunks and disorderlies and the wife-beaters. But a deliberate defiance of the Act by an unqualified person can only be the subject for civil action. On the other hand, the civil offence is likely to be from five to ten times as costly as the criminal one. The 125 cases in which, according to the Registrar's report, proceedings were taken last year seem to be a fair and sufficient sample of the illegal trading carried on through the country. Scotland last year had less than its usual share of attention, but it has been pretty well worked legally in recent years, and the aid of the General Medical Council must have yielded valuable results there. The ugliest-looking case in the list was that of "selling nicotine fumigator in a brandy-bottle" by a seedsman. Perhaps the member for Camlachie would scarcely approve of the container, but it is a pretty piece of testimony to the ideas of public security which his lambs entertain.

### It is Important to Avoid,

in the administration of the Pharmacy Act, the excitement of sympathy with the offender rather than with the prosecuting body. This is a truism, but it is not certain that it is always kept in mind. I cannot think that it was sufficiently remembered in the Notts case reported last week. The Hucknall herbalist was responsible for two sales of poison, and the Legislature prices these offences at 5*l.* each. But I gather he was sued for twice keeping open shop. I am not quite sure that this was in order. Does a man keep open shop 365 times a year, or where may the line be drawn? But assuming that the 10*l.* was duly incurred, was it really necessary to saddle the defendant with the cost of analyses and with the analyst's travelling-expenses from Exeter? The analyses might surely have been done locally, as the defendant's solicitor urged, and probably it could often be dispensed with altogether. If it were explained to defendants that they ran the risk of incurring heavy extra expenses, they would generally be willing to admit that the stuff they had sold was a poison. If they refused to make this admission they would have to take the consequences. The accumulation of costs in this case went far to neutralise the Judge's sympathy with the prosecution, and will go still farther in that direction with the public.

### Territorial Representation

on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society offers a convenient peg on which to hang a paper or a discussion in a Chemists' Association, especially as there seems to be just about as much to be said for it as against it, but it is difficult to see that it could ever be worth taking a coat off to get, far less burdening a Parliamentary Bill with, while there are so many more important remedies needed. If it were a feasible object to agitate for, Mr. Waddington's ingenious octarchy scheme, sketched at Wakefield last week, would, I fancy, provide for it admirably. But our realm is so small, our interests so common, and the distribution of able pharmacists in all districts so fairly general in all divisions of Great Britain, that the need of a change of system cannot be made apparent except to very subtle logicians. No doubt there are possibilities that London or Lancashire may so far monopolise the representation of the country as to render a change of method desirable; but a little united action can be trusted to defeat even such a danger.

### The Shrinking Register

and the declining membership of the Pharmaceutical Society are direct consequences of the unqualified invasion of pharmacy, which is apparently making more rapid progress now than at any previous period. During the past five years the number of registered chemists in Great Britain has remained practically stationary, though in that time the population increased from 35 899 237 to 37,526 913. This may mean a larger constituency to each shop, but it more likely means that stores and branch-shops are more frequently run by unqualified men. At the present price of qualified service this is what would be expected. Is it what the public desires—more electric light and occasional free doses of physic, but at the same time less competent supervision of the places where they get their medicines compounded?

### The Word "Appendicitis"

does not appear in the Historical English Dictionary, and the Editor, Dr. Murray, tells the readers of *Notes and Queries* that he has had more letters about this omission than about any other word. His apology is a little surprising. When that part of the Dictionary wherein "appendicitis" would have occurred was being prepared, he says, the compilers had the word before them, and he consulted an eminent medical professor, who advised him that the term was a purely technical and professional one, and had even less claim to be included in an English dictionary than hundreds of other Latin or Latinised Greek terms to be found in medical lexicons. Many of us might have expected that all those hundreds of technical words would have been in this Dictionary; the less familiar they may be, the more need of their being included. The two words between which "appendicitis" would have appeared are "appendicious" and "appendicle," neither of them much used or of any possible use. In 1835, when that part of the Dictionary appeared, Dr. Murray believes that "bronchitis" was the only word of the kind in general use. This word was invented in 1814, but was for long anglicised as "Brown Titus" or "Brown Typhus." Now there is scarcely an organ of the human body but has its special "itis" in more or less common use, and this inclination to popularise technical terms makes Dr. Murray sarcastic, if not angry. But, after all, a series of words of corresponding meaning is a convenience, and "conjunctivitis," for example, is quite as self-explanatory and a little less cumbrous than "inflammation of the conjunctiva."



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## Editorial Comments.

### Cod-liver Oil.

NORWEGIAN cod-liver oil has reached famine prices. It had nearly reached these before the expected opening of the 1903 season's cod-fishing, and most people in the wholesale and retail trade had been buying sparingly in anticipation of lower prices when the new oil came in. So far there has been no fishing. The reports from the different fishing-centres tell us that "stormy weather hinders attempts to fish" or that "there are no fish to be caught." One Lofoten newspaper states that the position is becoming desperate, as the Russian seals which have congregated on the Norwegian coast have either eaten up the cod or kept them away, and are still there in considerable numbers. Few fishermen have as yet arrived at Lofoten, and the newspaper strongly advises those who are at home to stay there until prospects are better. It appears that a Minister has assured the Norwegian Parliament that the prospects of fishing are quite good. Our contemporary is not aware of any information that justifies this statement, but it is admitted that there may still be sufficient fishing, for it has previously happened that meagre catches in January have been followed by better catches later on in the season; yet within the memory of the oldest inhabitant the absence of cod from Lofoten in the last week of January is something quite new. Reports from Tromsø and Finmarken are to the same doleful effect, and our correspondent in Bergen informs us that "the inhabitants have not had a cod on their tables for weeks and weeks." Apart from the cod-liver oil question this is an exceedingly serious one for the Norwegian people, to whom



fish is the staple diet. As regards cod-liver oil, "up to the present not a barrel of new oil has been produced," says a Tromsø refiner, "and the waters are destitute of cod." An Aalesund refiner, who has fourteen factories, states that his men are standing idle. In such circumstances as these it is impossible to speculate in regard to the probable output of cod-liver oil this season. Codfish have by no means ceased to exist, and, although the spawning-season may be somewhat delayed, it would be an unheard-of circumstance that shoals of cod should not reach the Norwegian coast at some time between this and the end of March. As already stated, the last cod-liver oil season was a poor one: although the catch of cod was exceptionally large, the livers were below the average in oil-yield, and the actual production of oil was the smallest for twelve years, as the following figures show:—

	Hectolitres.		Hectolitres.
1891	... 24,500	1897	... 24,000
1892	... 17,500	1898	... 18,500
1893	... 23,700	1899	... 24,100
1894	... 18,200	1900	... 21,200
1895	... 16,000	1901	... 22,800
1896	... 19,400	1902	... 13,800

Prices last season started fairly low, business having been done at 70s. to 75s. per barrel, but the values gradually advanced, and by the end of the year 190s. to 200s. per barrel was paid, and in consequence wholesale druggists allowed their stocks to run down very low in the hope that this year's fishing might bring lower prices. As it happens, during the past fortnight 250s. per barrel has been quoted (and paid several times) for small parcels of prime old oil on the spot, and our Bergen correspondent now reports that that is the price f.o.b. Bergen. Wholesale druggists here have therefore been compelled to advance their list-prices to 13s. 6d. per gal. for the best refined medicinal oil. Such prices leave a very small margin of profit for the retailer, even by selling an 8 oz. bottle for 1s.; but from the retailer's point of view it is, perhaps, not undesirable that the opportunity should be afforded of stopping the extreme cutting in this article which has been common in the trade during recent years. It is inevitable when high prices are ruling in first-hands that other fish oils should take the place of cod-liver oil, even under that name, and it is reported that several parcels of oil are about which are adulterated with seal-oil. It is, therefore, risky to buy oils which do not bear some well-known brand, for it is safe to say that no owner of a brand can afford to tamper with his product.

## The Bar to South Africa.

THE South African correspondent who wrote to us last week regarding freights to the Cape overlooked one element in the matter which is pressing rather heavily upon shippers. Indeed, few people are aware of the real significance of the fight about shipping-rates from British ports to South Africa, or how tyrannical are the methods employed to coerce firms who have dared to send goods to South Africa by ships other than those owned by the South African Shipping Conference. Hitherto we have referred to this matter chiefly on account of the high rates charged, as compared with shipping-rates to other parts of the globe. Thus, in a series of articles in our volumes for 1899, we showed that the Conference rates are double those of American lines to South Africa. That still holds good, and many more facts can be adduced to prove that exporters in this country are at a disadvantage compared with their competitors in the United States; but the rates may not be so serious a menace to British industry and independence as the methods em-

ployed by the ring to carry out their ends. These methods are well illustrated by the experience of a drug-trade firm, Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., of Leeds, and we cannot do better than give some particulars drawn from the sworn affidavit of the firm's export-department manager. Last year the firm had a representative in South Africa, and goods to the orders which he sent home were consigned up to March from Liverpool by the Clan Line, one of the units in the Conference or ring. Messrs. R. P. Houston & Co., the shipowners who are the great opponents of the Conference, began to run boats to South Africa in July, and Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co. gave them a trial. On October 14 an emissary of Messrs. Donald Currie & Co., representatives of the Union-Castle Line (the biggest factor in the Conference), called on Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., and stated that he was instructed to obtain from them an acknowledgment that they had shipped by the Houston Line, together with a written undertaking that they regretted it, and would not in future go outside the Conference lines with their shipments. If Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co. declined these terms, they were threatened with confiscation of the rebates on their shipments which had already accrued or would in the future accrue, and with a probable boycott should they on some future occasion require to use the Conference steamers. The rebates amount to 10 per cent. off the shipping-rates, and as consignees are directly interested in these rebates (which may mean hundreds or thousands a year), the possibility of confiscation hits double. Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co. did not succumb to the emissary's allurements, and he returned a few days later to tell them that if they did not cease sending by the Houston steamers, goods of any kind from anybody taken by the Conference steamers to two of the firm's customers (for whom goods had been shipped by the Houston steamers) would be "afflicted" and the rates would be raised. Still the Leeds firm were obdurate. Meanwhile twenty-four cases of goods from them were on the way to Natal. They had left Leeds on October 9, and were to go by a Conference steamer that sailed from Liverpool on October 15. They did not go, were kept until October 23, and then the shipping-agents doubled the rates of freight (40s. per ton for saucers raised to 80s., and 30s. for aerated waters raised to 60s.). This extra charge was to be levied if the firm persisted in shipping by the Houston steamers. The threat was supplemented by the statement that the goods of their competitors would be carried by the Conference steamers at a greatly reduced rate. Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co. transferred the twenty-four cases to Houston Line. The Conference tried another move. On October 25 Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co. consigned by the Great Northern Railway Company to London, care of Messrs. John T. Rennie & Son, members of the Conference, forty-nine cases of goods, to order and for account of a Dundee firm, on behalf of a customer in the Transvaal. On November 4 Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co. received a letter from Messrs. Rennie, stating that they had been advised by the Great Northern Company that they were consignors of forty-nine cases of merchandise, for shipment by the Conference steamer *Inshanga*, but as they had shipped goods to South Africa by a line of steamers not in the Conference an advanced rate of freight would be required. Here, it should be noted, the Dundee firm were the actual consignors, and they had to bow the knee to the ring. Cases of this character could be multiplied many times, and there can be no question of the serious influence that the tyranny is having upon British trade. About four years ago the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Ritchie) adopted an absolute *non possumus* attitude in regard to the matter. We



are glad to see that his successor, Mr. Gerald Balfour, is not so unyielding; indeed, force of circumstances compels a change of attitude. Speaking at Leeds recently Mr. Balfour said:—

The real question is whether the lines which form the Conference are not abusing the immensely strong position which they have secured by combination in such a way as to cause detriment to the public interest, and whether the methods which they have employed to oppose this competition are reasonable and proper and legitimate methods. I think there is evidence to show that the methods which they have employed are not such—at all events, in some cases—as the man in the street would regard as reasonable, or proper, or legitimate. The system of deferred rebates, which give the lines forming the Conference a strong hold over shippers by enabling them to penalise by forfeiture of accumulated rebates any shippers who venture to send goods by any other line than those included in the Conference, is, of course, well known. But it is alleged that, not content with the power which this system of deferred rebates gives them, the South African Conference have gone much further—that they have actually charged, or threatened to charge, shipping agents who on any single occasion have made shipments by any other line than their own, prohibitive rates, double rates, in respect of all goods that they may ship by the Conference lines. And then, more than that, they have gone behind the shipping agents to the customers of those agents, and threatened them with similar reprisals unless they are prepared to withdraw their custom from such agents. These proceedings on the part of the Conference may possibly be legal. I am careful to express no opinion on that subject, and I confess I should very much like to see a case taken into the courts and decided. But, legal or illegal, such methods, I think, would be generally recognised by the commercial world as, to say the least of them, very harsh and very tyrannical.

We should have thought it to be Mr. Balfour's duty to be able to express an opinion as to whether the Conference methods are legal or not, and, happily, the Board of Trade appears to have got a step further within the past few days, as an announcement has been made by the *Daily Mail* to the effect that the Government is to support shipping steamers other than those of the Conference lines. It appears that during the next six or seven years large quantities of materials are to be sent out to the Transvaal for reproductive work undertaken with a portion of the 35,000,000*l.* loan. This means a good deal of work for steamers, and the Conference Lines, it is reported, are willing to give the Government special terms, but the Government is resolved not to let the public suffer, and will insist on fair treatment all round.

## A New Typhoid-remedy.

THE bacillus of typhoid fever has hitherto been fairly successful in evading the weapons forged to exterminate it. The nurse rather than the medical man has been the means of keeping it within bounds, and where the system of trained nursing has broken down or proved inadequate (as in the South African War) the results have been deplorable. It is interesting, therefore, to note an article in the current issue of the *British Medical Journal* in which Dr. Max M. Bernstein announces the discovery of a specific in the shape of the humble bilberry. The juicy, black, acid-sweet fruit of the blaeberry or whortleberry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*, Linn.) is known all over Great Britain and Ireland and the Continent of Europe, but in this country it is not used medicinally. In France the berries are sometimes used as a light astringent and in Germany they are a favourite popular remedy for diarrhoeas, being used either in the form of dry berries, tinctures, extracts, fruit-wines or syrups. During the past few years German physicians have used bilberry-preparations for skin-affections and burns, for superficial chronic glossitis, and as injections and suppositories in colitic cases. The berries are also used in some of Kneipp's cures. They are mentioned in various Continental Pharmacopœias and books of formulæ, the dried ripe fruit being the official requirement. The fullest mention is made

in Hager's "Handbuch der Pharmaceutischen Praxis," where the properties and preparations of the berries are described in detail. The constituents are there given as "sugar, malic acid, a tannin-like colouring-matter, pectins, &c." The colouring-matter turns blue with lead acetate, changing to green with alkalies and red with acids. In Germany the berries are gathered at the end of July and in August, and dried in the sun, thirteen parts of the fresh fruit yielding two parts of dried. They are used as a mild styptic and antiscorbutic, and for diarrhoea and dysentery, and the juice is also used for colouring wines. Hager mentions three preparations of bilberry—the extract, the syrup, and the tincture. The extract (*extractum myrtillorum*) is made by expressing the juice from the fresh berries, allowing it to ferment for a few days (thus destroying the pectins), then filtering and evaporating to a jelly. The syrup (*syrupus myrtillorum*) is made with five parts of juice and nine parts of sugar, and the strength of the tincture (*tinctura myrtillorum*) is one part of the dried fruit to five parts of rectified spirit. Meyer's cholera-liqueur and Joubert's *syrupus adstringens* contain bilberries. In view of the possibility of some preparation of bilberries being wanted, we have made some inquiries in London, and find that wholesalers generally do not stock the preparations, but Messrs. Potter & Clarke are large holders of the berries, and the German pharmacists, Messrs. Schacht, Warner & Co., have, besides the tincture and the berries, an unfermented bilberry-wine. If Dr. Bernstein's conclusions are verified, there may be a considerable demand for the preparations. Dr. Bernstein has been prescribing bilberries as an astringent for fourteen years. He has used the jam in combination with tincture of opium in fermentative diarrhoeas. The anti-fermentative action of bilberry preparations was so striking that he employed a concentrated decoction in a severe case of chronic ulceration of the bowels—a *sequela* to acute dysentery—with marked success. In 1897 he first used a weak infusion for typhoid with such favourable results that he has used it in many cases since. With a view to test the specific effect on the typhoid bacillus and other pathogenic bacteria of the intestine, Dr. Bernstein and Dr. Andrewes, of St. Bart's, prepared a decoction of the dried berries, "making the weight of the liquid equal to that of the material employed," filled some tubes with it, and sterilised them. A pipetteful of cultures of *B. coli communis* and *B. typhosus* was then added to each tube of sterilised juice, and subcultures in broth made after five minutes, one hour, twenty-four hours, forty-eight hours, and seventy-two hours. The result was that the typhoid bacillus was killed by the action of the bilberry-juice in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, while the *B. coli communis* failed to grow after twenty-four hours' immersion. The test was repeated in 1901 by Dr. Bernstein and Dr. Drysdale. This time the decoction was neutralised with sodium carbonate before sterilisation, and the range of bacilli was enlarged. The results were even more striking. The typhoid bacillus, Gaertner's bacillus, the cholera vibrio, and one variety of the pathogenic species of the *B. coli communis* were killed within twenty-four hours. It is therefore reasonable to assume that if the comparatively weak decoction used gave these positive results in twenty-four hours a stronger preparation would have prompter action, and in therapeutic use there is no reason to limit the strength of the preparation. The non-poisonous property of the berries enables free administration in large doses or in a concentrated form. The taste of the infusion or the jam is pleasant, fragrant, and refreshing; they may be sweetened to the patient's liking, may be taken hot or cold, and are readily miscible with mineral waters, tea, milk, custards, barley-water or



porridge. The tests made by Dr. Bernstein and his coadjutors appear to establish that neither the acid juice of the stomach nor the alkaline contents of the bowels interfere with the action of the drug, and that the action reaches down to the lowest portion of the bowel. The bilberry, therefore, appears to be an agreeable and suitable means for local treatment within the intestine. It can keep the intestine aseptic as far as *B. typhosus* is concerned, and will prevent reabsorption and re-infection (thus shortening the infection); and its astringent and anti-bacillary effects soothe, cleanse, and heal the ulcers present in enteric fever, in which its anti-fermentative action will likewise be most helpful. Dr. Bernstein further recommends its trial in dysentery and in truc cholera.

### The P.A.T.A. and Co-operators.

At the P.A.T.A. convention last November a delegate suggested, with all the solemnity that a smiling Scotch face permitted, that Co-operative Societies should be charged retail prices for articles on the P.A.T.A. list. A little laughter and many cheers indicated that the suggestion, so lightly aired, was taken seriously. Now we learn from a correspondent that the P.A.T.A. is putting Co-operative Societies on the stop-list until these bodies agree to add their "divi" rate to the retail prices. Presumably this step has been well considered before it was taken, but it is only right to point out the logical conclusion—viz., Bradford, Plymouth, and other Chemists' Associations, who buy large parcels on the co-operative principle, should be put on the wholesale black-list as regards P.A.T.A. articles. The principle is the same in both cases.

### Parcel-post to the United States.

High hopes were never held by business men on this side as to the probabilities of this parcel-post being a success. Experience so far is in favour of anticipation. Thus Mr. W. Powell, director of Vinolia Company (Limited), writing to the *Times*, states that a parcel that was made up of a number of addressed packages was posted by them on December 9 last, and was only delivered to the addressees in New York on January 12, although there was no delay on the part of the British Post Office, as, according to a document in the Vinolia Company's possession from the American Express Company, it reached New York on December 21. A delay of three weeks must, therefore, have taken place in New York. Moreover, the parcel was opened, and the address on each package removed, so that presents intended as Christmas gifts could only be delivered weeks after Christmas. This is by no means a solitary instance of the tardiness of the P.O. scheme.

### The Growth of the Telegram.

The feverish activity of modern competition is nowhere more strikingly exemplified than in the annual increase in the use of telegrams. Last year over 3,000,000. was spent on telegrams, and the number of telegraphic forms used, if placed end to end, would reach to 2,000 times the height of Mount Everest. We are reminded annually of the popularity of the telegraph by the persistent increase in fatness of the red-bound Dictionary of Telegraphic Addresses issued by Mr. Henry Sell, of Temple Avenue, E.C. The directory has now attained its eighteenth year, and the issue for 1903 is noteworthy in the remarkable increase of the registered telegraphic addresses amongst provincial firms. In the United Kingdom on December 31, 1902, there were 60,000 firms who had registered telegraphic addresses, and these are set forth alphabetically (under the name of the firm and also under the code-word used) in Sell's Directory. The publication supplies to business men generally what THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY does to the drug-trade in particular. A

special feature of the directory is the issue of quarterly supplements, containing all new registrations, cancellations, and other alterations effected by the Post Office each three months. In the new Directory there is a complete list of British Consuls in foreign countries, classified under the towns in which they reside.

### The Dobbs Way of Selling Poisons.

Only one ironmonger was proved to have broken the poisons law last year, but Mr. Dobbs and his associates act on the belief that it would be a grand thing for ironmongers if they were allowed a free hand in dealing out poisons to the public. The organ of the trade—the *Ironmonger*—does not share that view. Writing on the subject last week, our contemporary says:—

We cannot forbear from expressing doubt whether ironmongers as a class would be wise in helping to take away what has always, and with fair cause, been held to be an essential part of the chemists' business. In the first place, an ironmonger, as the law stands now, may act as agent for the sale of poisonous preparations, but the goods must be forwarded by the manufacturer to the customer direct. Next, if the existing law is altered, the conditions under which ironmongers will be allowed to stock and retail the poisons will perhaps be made so stringent that it may not be worth their while to take up the business. But there is another objection. Ironmongers are never tired of denouncing the encroachments upon their own trade by gas and water companies, drapers, grocers, oilmen, and others, and it is one of the avowed objects of their own associations to stop such encroachments. But it is difficult to see how any ironmonger who lends his aid in the contemplated assault upon the chemist's preserves will thereafter be able with any consistency to complain of the furnishing-draper and the other predatory enemies of his own craft. It must be remembered that chemists, as a class, do not encroach upon the ironmongers' trade, and if chemists are stripped of part of their business by the ironmongers' aid, they are not likely to sympathise acutely with hardwaremen when the latter want to stop town councils from doing electric wiring or selling gasfittings.

This view will not commend itself to Mr. Dobbs, but it is commonsense and fairness.

### Our Foreign Trade in January.

The Board of Trade returns made their appearance on Saturday in their new and improved form of classification. Briefly, the summary tables of imports and exports have been entirely recast, and the following are the alterations of interest to the drug and chemical trades. The imports of glycerin, cutch, tanning-extracts, gambier, myrobalans, soap stock and powder, household soap, and toilet soap are all shown separately. Petroleum is now subdivided into six headings—crude, lamp, spirit, lubricating, gas-oil, and fuel-oil—whereas formerly it was classified under "petroleum, illuminating," and "petroleum, lubricating." In exports, the revisions include separate entries for glycerin, coal-tar dyes, soap stock and powder, household soap, and toilet soap. January trade was good, especially on the export side, there having been an increase of 634,000. or 2.6 per cent. To this gain "chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours" contributed 83,753. on a total of 1,036,400. On the import side there is a decrease of 3,916,000., or about 8 per cent. This decrease is principally due to the fact that in January, 1902, there were heavy arrivals of sugar, grain, and flour, with a view to anticipating the duties. Our imports of "chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours" decreased by 72,300., attributable to smaller importations of saltpetre, unenumerated drugs, indigo, and other articles. We imported 4,374 cwt. (8.727. of glycerin, and exported 10,686 cwt. (23,300. of British make and 2,477 cwt. (5,273. of foreign make. Our soap-imports ran up to 37,906., of which 8,244. was for toilet-soap, and the exports of British-made soap were valued at 95,371., of which 19,911. was for the toilet. With the exception of bleaching-materials and chemical manures our exports of chemicals show an all-round improvement, in which the following participate: Sulphate of copper, quinine and quinine salts, unenumerated medicines, and soda compounds, especially soda-ash and soda sulphate.



## Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

### EVENING MEETING AND EXHIBITION.

ON Tuesday evening, February 10, the Society's premises at Bloomsbury Square, W.C., were unusually gay, a company of nearly four hundred members and their lady friends being present to inspect numerous exhibits which were shown in the various departments of the building. The President and Vice-President received the company in the examination-hall, and then, directed by friendly posters, the visitors made a tour of the laboratories and museums.

The object of the Evening Meetings Committee in organising the exhibition was to afford a better opportunity than is generally given at evening meetings for conversation, and generally to show that it is possible to combine pleasure with technical proceedings. The committee succeeded admirably, and the arrangements appeared to give much satisfaction. The exhibition of apparatus and materials was supplemented by

### DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE LECTURE-THEATRE.

At 9 P.M. Professor Herbert Jackson, of King's College, the Society's new Examiner in Chemistry, gave some clever and beautiful experiments on phosphorescence which delighted the spectators immensely, and the same may be said of the demonstrations by Mr. Frank Goldby, pharmaceutical chemist, Enfield, in illustration of recent advances in trichromatic photography. Mr. Goldby's demonstrations came on at 10 P.M.—rather late in the evening—but he pressed a great deal into the half-hour that he occupied.

### THE EXHIBITS.

In the pharmacy laboratories *Messrs. Allen & Hanbury's (Limited)* showed the tablet-machine figured and described in the *C. & D.*, November 1, 1902, and the "Novum" balance, first exhibited at the Manchester Exhibition last July.

*Messrs. C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan (Limited)* exhibited the spirit-recovery apparatus (*C. & D.*, January 31, page 158) designed and patented by Mr. F. C. J. Bird, together with the apparatus for Gutzeit's arsenic-test, modified by Mr. Bird, and which has been figured in the *C. & D.*

*Messrs. B. A. Smith & Co.* showed specimens of Dietrich's cast-iron enamelled pans.

*Mr. Langford Moore* exhibited the emulsifier which is used in the dispensary of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. It is in the form of a copper cylinder, and by means of a handle on the top a finely perforated plate is moved up and down to make the emulsion. Specimens of the product were exhibited, figures as to the cost of production also being available. From these we gather that the cheapest emulsifier is a mixture of powdered tragacanth 2 gr. and saponin  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. per oz. This figures out at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gal. Egg-emulsion costs 1s. 3d. per gal. to make, using the yolks of twenty eggs with the  $\frac{1}{2}$  gal. of oil.

*Mr. J. H. Thomson (Lochee)* sent his modified Remington still for distilling water, as shown to the Conference at Dundee. It is heated by gas, and yields a quart of water in twenty minutes.

*Mr. C. E. Spurge* showed a centrifuge for use in the rapid assay of alkaloidal galenical preparations and a modified Soxhlet apparatus, which can also be used as a still for recovering spirit from the marc.

*Mr. F. H. Alcock* exhibited his quick-filtering apparatus, in which a funnel is jointed in the top of a burette. On allowing liquid to drip from the tap of the burette the pressure is reduced, which accelerates the filtration of the liquid through the funnel.

The Pharmacy Research Laboratory exhibit was a collection of five perforators in operation adapted to using ether and chloroform in alkaloid-extraction. An ingenious piece of apparatus was also shown for percolating a definite quantity of tincture in which a U-tube automatically stops receiving the percolate when a certain quantity has been delivered.

### IN THE MUSEUM

*Mr. E. M. Holmes* displayed some of the recent acquisitions to the collection of materia medica specimens. A set of strophanthus plants, seeds, and fruits illustrated the method of drying the fruit and the varieties of seeds. Eight kinds of strophanthus-seeds have been in the market from time to time, and the only one that is reliable is the product of *S. Kombé*. The seeds which Sir T. R. Fraser used were a mixture of these and the seeds of *S. Courmantii*. Mr. Holmes has educated the collectors up to the point of selecting only the seeds of the Kombé which are now put on the market as the "Mandala" brand. In the museum were also shown specimens of *Plumbago zeylanica*, which natives of India use for dispersing plague-buboes; *Asclepias curassavica*, which Dr. St. Cyr, of Hayti, says is used as a remedy for phthisis, although it is usually credited with emetic and diuretic properties; and *Cassia Beareana*, the African remedy for black-water fever.

*Messrs. T. & H. Smith & Co.* exhibited here a specimen of xanthaline meconate—opium alkaloid. A set of specimens of commercial qualities of drugs illustrated the great varieties found in commerce. In the Hanbury Room Mr. Holmes had specimens of the branches of myrrh and balm of Gilead plants, the aloes-wood of Scripture, *Euxecaria africana*, a perfume-wood used by the Zulus, and a flowering specimen of *Daphne Mezereum*.

### IN THE LIBRARY

*Dr. W. Harrison Martindale* made a capital display of his text-cases, and, with an assistant, was kept busy explaining the features of the various outfits for bacteriological work, urine-analysis, and so on. Sterules of adrenalin chloride are the latest addition to the series of eye-drop tubes.

*Mr. W. Lamond Howie* had a few lantern-slides of foreign pharmacies on show here; *H. W. Cox (Limited)* exhibited x-ray apparatus of all kinds; and *Mr. C. Baker* microscopes and microscope-accessories.

### IN THE DISPENSING-ROOM

*Mr. R. B. Betty* had bottles, measures, and prescriptions illustrating the adaptability of the metric system to British pharmacy. The bottles of amber glass for 150 c.c. looked much like 6-oz. bottles, and were graduated into twelve parts. *Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son* exhibited a handy apparatus for using Unna's skin-pastes. It takes the form of a miniature water-bath in which a medallion of the paste is melted. *Mr. Chas. Thompson (Birmingham)* sent samples of his gas-brackets, supports, and food-warmers. *Mr. J. A. Forret (Edinburgh)* showed his gelatin-capsule making apparatus, and there were also exhibits of Gibbs's hollow suppositories and Planten's empty gelatin capsules. *Mr. Kelf* exhibited weight-charts.

### IN THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY

the great part of the exhibits were placed. We mention the chief articles shown:—

*Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barelay (Limited)*.—Southall's alcohol-measure, powder-folder and spatula, tincture-press, nitrometer, standard percolator, lime-water syphon, "Examiner" microscope, collection of slides, herbarium of medicinal plants, nickel dishes, Dimatos, cabinet of urine-testing apparatus.

*Messrs. Townson & Mercer*.—Chemical apparatus, vacuum apparatus, and balances.

*Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons*.—Percentage-tube and hydrometer for B.P. alcohol, all-metal palette-knives, pill-mass bath, emulsifier, pill-piper, cachet-apparatus, French tincture-press, wood cork-presser, "Freck" tablet-machine, box-sieve, plug lever-scales, counter-scale with scoop-pan, jug with shaped spout, graduated measure for 500 c.c., set of c.c. test-tubes, set of glass evaporating-dishes.

*Messrs. Thomas Tyrer & Co. (Limited)*.—Series of mercurial, bismuth, and other preparations.

*Mr. William Kirkby (Manchester)*.—Kirkby-Gutzeit apparatus.

*Messrs. Reynolds & Branson (Limited)*.—New dark-room lamp for electricity, Stroud & Rendall's science lantern, oxygen-apparatus for inhalation, new poison-bottle, urine-test stand, medical batteries and measuring-instruments radiographic apparatus, &c.



*Messrs. Heaton, Squire & Francis (Limited).*—Opium-pipe, civet-horn, flies in amber, cantharides on string, musk-pods, specimens of aloes, curara in gourd, strophanthus, vanilla, nutmeg and mace, cacao-fruit, clove-plant, case of medicated gelatin capsules.

*Messrs. John J. Griffin & Sons.*—Balances and weights, microscopes, and accessories.

*Mr. E. Merck.*—Specimens of fine pharmaceutical chemicals.

*Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.*—Chemical and bacteriological products, digestive ferments, nuclein-preparations.

*Mr. J. Rutherford Hill.*—An ancient pill-machine and a pear in a bottle.

*Messrs. C. E. Müller, Orme & Co.*—Haldane's apparatus for carbon dioxide in air, Tyner's, Helmer's and Thompson's arsenic-apparatus, Dewar's flasks for liquid air, x-ray tubes.

*Messrs. Baird & Tatlock.*—Bismuth crystals, science-lantern, stereo-chemistry models, spectroscope, graduated glass instrument (standardised), Shenstone's silica vessels.

*Messrs. Gallenkamp & Co.*—Chemical, physical, and other apparatus for the laboratory and dispensing-counter.

*Messrs. F. Darton & Co.*—Medical coil and electric light, new reversing electric motor for driving small machines, new clinical thermometer for use in the Tropics.

*Messrs. George Houghton & Son (Limited).*—Sanderson hand-camera, Ensign camera, Holborn hand-camera, Tyna developing-trough, Wyndham developing-machine, Sol lamp, tourist changing-bag.

*Messrs. Flach & Co.*—Appliances for using spirit as a heating-agent, described in our Winter number.

*Mr. William Toogood.*—Cachet-machine, percolator, porcelain casserole mixing-machine, rotary cork-press, water-bath, tin funnel-support, wood pill-piper, Bilson's jujube-moulds.

*Messrs. Stafford Allen & Sons (Limited).*—Specimen of oil of orris worth about 150*l.*, commercial eugenol, terpenes from clove oil, chamomile oil, savin oil from Amptill plants, and sample 100-oz. quantities of oils of lavender, pennyroyal and peppermint, oil of buchu, and various pieces of laboratory-apparatus, including a saponification-burette, weight-burette, copper water-bath, and alkaloid-flasks.

One had scarcely time enough to see all the things, but the experience gained this week should give good guidance for the future. It would, for example, be advantageous to utilise the examination-hall and rooms for exhibits, and a single demonstration or lecture would be quite sufficient—"with a little music," suggested a West-end pharmacist to us; "if these walls would not fall down at such unwonted sounds."

## Festivities.

### A DANCE AND SOCIAL.

The second annual dance and social of the employés of Boots (Eastern) (Limited) was held at the Lindum Restaurant, Lincoln, on February 4. The company, numbering 120, began dancing at 8 P.M., and kept it up till 4 A.M., with interludes of music and recital. Humorous part-songs were contributed by Miss Marsh, Miss A. Wright, and Messrs. Clarke and E. Mantle. Songs were given by Miss Kelley and Messrs. J. A. Cox and P. Andrew. Mr. Daybell recited "Faithless Sally Brown," Mr. Mantle provided a musical sketch, Master Roy Playford a pianoforte solo, and Mr. J. Howard Johnston a recitative sketch. The "M.C.'s" included Miss Creasey and Miss Geddes, an innovation attended by marked success. The stewards were Messrs. Clarke, Hutchinson, Johnston, and Partridge.

### FESTIVE HERB-SELLERS.

On February 7 about fifty of the employés of Messrs. Potter & Clarke, of Artillery Lane, E., dined together at the King's Arms, Bishopsgate Street Without, with Mr. J. B. Smith in the chair, supported by Mr. R. C. Wren and others. After dinner a lengthy entertainment was given to the staff and their friends, who by this time numbered about one hundred. The principal items on the programme were supplied by Mr. Wilson Martell, Mr. W. O. Summers (of the Old Playgoers' Club), and Mr. Charles Dido. Many of the staff also contributed musical items. Mr. E. Corré was a capable accompanist. In the course of the evening the toast of

"The Firm" was proposed by Mr. R. S. Millard, and replied to by Mr. R. C. Wren, and "The Visitors" were toasted by Mr. J. Watmore in an eloquent speech. The committee (Messrs. Callaway, Foster, Scott, and Smith) were accorded thanks on the motion of Mr. C. Newman Turner, and a very successful gathering broke up at a late hour.

### CRICKETERS DINE.

The annual dinner of Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.'s Cricket Club took place at Kohler's Restaurant, Wool Exchange, on February 6, the chair being occupied by Mr. H. R. Arnold, and the vice-chair by Mr. T. Martin. After the dinner there was a concert, in which a varied and lengthy programme was presented, the musical talent of the establishment being warmly recognised; Messrs. Haley, Clement, and Cheyne sustaining the sentimental, and Messrs. Deatry, Arnold, and T. D. Clark the humorous portions. Messrs. Cornwell and Horrex caused some diversion in a humorous sketch in which the former, as an "automaton," displayed his artistic ability by giving lightning drawings of personages and events connected with the firm. Mr. D. Clark proved a good dramatic reciter, and Mr. Mitchell a capable exponent of the violin. The usual loyal toasts, "The Firm," and "The Chairman" were honoured during the evening, Mr. W. H. Fenn proved a most able and versatile soloist and accompanist.

### THE "SQUARE" CLUB.

This is the latest organisation to bid for pharmaceutical fortune. It proposes to do for the evening meetings of the Pharmaceutical Society in London what the Chemical Industry Club does for the Society of Chemical Industry. It originated amongst a few of the regular attenders of the evening meetings who felt that something might be done unofficially to encourage support of the meetings. City men especially have during the past few years tended to desert the meetings, and it was pretty well known that the reason lay in the difficulty of filling up the hours between 6 and 8, rather than in distaste for the pharmaceutical fare served up in the lecture-theatre at Bloomsbury Square. The new Club just fills the hiatus. It is democratic, the membership being open to members of the Pharmaceutical Society and others interested in pharmacy, who are in the habit of attending the evening meetings. There is no president, for a small committee does the business, and the members of the Club take the chair by turns. Thus, Mr. John Humphrey, as the convenor of the first meeting, presided in November, Mr. H. Wippell Gadd, of Exeter, was in the chair at the December dinner, and last month Mr. R. H. Jones directed a pleasant "off" night. This week on Tuesday evening, before the exceptionally successful meeting at the Square, the Club had a ladies' dinner at the Florence. Mr. W. Fred Gulliver was the chairman, and Messrs. E. Saville Peck (Cambridge), Peter MacEwan, Edmund White, and John Humphrey were at the ends of the spur tables. Mr. F. Goldby, of Enfield, was the guest of the club, it being the rule that "the authors" of the evening should be invited to dine with the members. For the first time the Pharmaceutical Council was represented—Mr. R. A. Robinson, sen., and Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones being present—and other guests were Messrs. F. W. Branson (Leeds), W. Ralph Dodd, T. E. Greenish, E. W. Lucas, and F. W. Peck. It was so pleasant and successful a dinner that the ladies grumbled when they heard that a whole year has to elapse before another ladies' night comes round again. But that is not the Club's fault, for as often as the Society arranges functions at which ladies may be present, so often will the "Square" Club rise to the occasion. Those who want to know more about it, and who wish to support it, should write to the Secretary of the Club, Mr. John Humphrey, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

IN NEW YORK.—At a recent meeting of the New York Druggists' Association a committee was appointed to try to reach an amicable agreement with the Board of Pharmacy not to prosecute in four cases against unlicensed drug-clerks arrested for weighing-out and selling non-poisonous drugs. Resolutions were passed condemning the use of trading-stamps, and speeches were made against a practice of giving presents with purchases, which is increasing amongst East Side druggists.



## Winter Session.

### Chemical Society.

AT the meeting held at Burlington House on Thursday, February 5, Dr. E. Divers, F.R.S. (Vice-President), was in chair. It seemed at first that there would be a difficulty in having any papers read owing to the non-attendance of their authors, but eventually Dr. DONNAN came forward with a contribution on

#### THE SOLUBILITY OF LITHIUM NITRATE.

This salt dissolves as a tri-hydrate up to about 29° C.; beyond this point it goes into solution as a semi-hydrate and remains so up to about 71° C., beyond which temperature it dissolves in the anhydrous form. The temperature-solubility curve therefore exhibits breaks at the temperatures mentioned, and the validity of the explanation offered was supported by the isolation of hydrates of the foregoing composition. There was no discussion on this paper, and it was immediately followed by Dr. O. SILBERRAD's description of

#### THE SYNTHESIS OF $\alpha$ - $\alpha$ -DIGLUTARIC ACID

from diiodopropionic acid. The author created considerable amusement, and so relieved the tedium of his rather lengthy contribution, by the uncomplimentary terms in which he referred to the reaction-products he had obtained, these being usually "smears," gummy or tarry "messes" and "gummy" crystals. He also described a fractionating-column in which the glass beads are replaced by small, fixed, open-bulbed tubes inserted in the usual three-bulb Glinsky still-head. This modification has the advantage that it can be used for fractionation *in vacuo*.

Dr. NORMAN COLLIE then read, on behalf of Dr. Richardson (who, it was explained, is working in Central India, where neither gas nor modern apparatus is to be had), a paper on

#### THE DISTILLATION OF CHLORINE-WATER.

Much work has been done already in attempting to decide whether chlorine-water is merely a solution of chlorine in water, or an aqueous solution of chlorine hydrate, or a mixture of solutions of hydrochloric and hypochlorous acids, or a solution of a compound of chlorine hydrate and hypochlorous acid. All these theories have at different times had experimental evidence adduced in their favour, and Dr. Richardson inclines to the view that the reagent is essentially a solution of chlorine in water containing a little of each of the two acids mentioned; thus, if a current of carbon dioxide be passed through chlorine-water a considerable amount of free chlorine is carried off; again, if the liquid be heated so that slow distillation occurs just below 100° C., the distillate contains hypochlorous acid and the residue hydrochloric acid; whilst if the chlorine-water be boiled under a reflux condenser it remains practically unchanged. These reactions show that the change into hypochlorous acid is of the ordinary reversible type, that at normal temperatures equilibrium between the three possible constituents is rapidly set up, and that at higher temperatures this equilibrium is upset and the products then obtained depend upon the conditions of the experiment. The paper was interesting in its treatment of the problem in what may be called the "old-fashioned" chemical method, as distinct from the physical style of discussion now generally adopted for problems of this kind. Commenting on the paper, Dr. DIVERS said he found it difficult to understand why chlorine-water should remain unchanged when boiled under a reflux condenser and yet give a distillate of hypochlorous acid when slowly distilled, and this Dr. COLLIE explained in the manner already indicated.

### London Chemists' Association.

#### MEETING AT GRAVESEND.

A MEETING of the chemists of Gravesend and district was held in the Clarendon Hotel, Gravesend, on Wednesday afternoon, February 11, under the auspices of the London Chemists' Association. The genesis of the meeting was a suggestion by Mr. R. Feaver Clarke, of Gravesend (who is a

member of the Council of the London Chemists' Association), and Messrs. Albert Cooper, R. Haswell Jones, G. P. Pond, J. C. Pentney, and R. C. Betty went down to Gravesend to lend their counsel in the formation of a local association. About twenty gentlemen attended, representatives from Woolwich, Sidcup, Plumstead, Dartford, Grays, Maidstone, and New Brompton being present.

Mr. R. FEAYER CLARKE was elected chairman. He said the meeting had been called owing to a feeling that that division of the country was not so strongly represented in pharmaceutical affairs as it should be. Circulars addressed from the London Chemists' Association had been sent to about eighty chemists, about thirty of whom had replied, nineteen being favourably inclined towards the formation of a local association, and some of them regretting inability to be present at that meeting, while the others made no comment. He then made a strong appeal on behalf of unity amongst his fellow-chemists, in order that their statutory rights might be preserved and conserved. There had always been division in the pharmaceutical camp in the past, but that should be carefully avoided in the future. At no time was cohesion amongst chemists more necessary than at the present, when so deliberate an attempt was being made to break up the principles of the Pharmacy Acts and institute a free-trade in poisons.

Mr. R. HASWELL JONES (Hon. Secretary of the London Chemists' Association), gave in a few succinct sentences several weighty reasons for local organisation. Mr. Jones pointed out the advantages to be gained by chemists meeting together and extending their horizon (now, unfortunately, somewhat restricted) by discussing many subjects pertinent to the well-being of the craft. He concluded an excellent speech by referring to the success of the P.A.T.A. Convention, and also regretted its impotence in being unable to bring into the fold several of the largest manufacturers of proprietaries.

Mr. ALBERT COOPER, in his usual genial and enthusiastic manner, urged the claims of unity. He, of course, placed the merits of the P.A.T.A. and the C.D.A. well to the fore, and also advised chemists to join the Pharmaceutical Society. They hoped to go to Parliament soon, and trusted something would result which would benefit the trade. He pointed to the success gained by Mr. and Mrs. Betty in the canvass for members for the North London Branch of the London Chemists' Association as an example of what work and organisation can do.

The CHAIRMAN announced that he had received letters of regret for absence from Mr. Glyn-Jones, the Mayor of Chatham (Mr. T. C. Lamb), and Mr. G. F. Merson, of Newcastle (Secretary of the Federation of Local Associations), all of whom expressed entire sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

Mr. BETTY thought it would be advisable, if a local Association was formed, that it should be a distinct association for North Kent, and not a branch of the London Association.

Mr. A. F. CORFE (Maidstone) thought a local association desirable, with headquarters at Gravesend.

Mr. A. W. HANSON (Sidcup) wondered whether Gravesend would be handy for such places as Chatham, Strood, and Rochester.

Mr. D. U. STILL (Woolwich) said if they wished an association to succeed it would be necessary to change the place of meeting from one town to another. Speaking on general topics, Mr. Still said he feared no Act of Parliament could eradicate the harm done by the stores. The mischief was done now, and it was too late to stop it. He had been a member of the Pharmaceutical Society, but had stopped his subscription. He had thought of becoming a member of the P.A.T.A., but was not yet decided upon it.

Mr. COOPER again favoured the meeting, and was followed by Mr. PENTNEY, who spoke humorously.

Mr. A. STOOKE (New Brompton) favoured the idea of local organisation, made a strong and eloquent appeal on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society and the P.A.T.A., and wound up a fluent address with a denunciation of the financial kings who are trying to ruin pharmacy, and the interested legislators who are endeavouring to unmake our laws.

Mr. W. E. GOFF (Dartford) had a grudge against the Society over a private matter; and when he told them they would not get another guinea from him, he was tartly informed that they did not hunger for his guineas. How-



ever, he was in favour of a local combination of some kind. It was absolutely necessary, if chemists were to keep their heads above water.

The CHAIRMAN was glad they had been treated to all kinds of opinion. An active opposition was a healthy sign. He had heard recently of a gentleman who was speaking to Mr. Alexander Cross, M.P. for the Camlachie division of Glasgow. Mr. Cross is practically the author of these attempts to render null the Pharmacy Acts by giving horticulturists and others the power to sell poisons. Mr. Cross actually told his friend that "he would draw the teeth of the Pharmacy Bill on the floor of the House of Commons." If that was not a direct incentive to chemists to combine and tell Mr. Cross he would and should not do any such thing, then he did not know what was. He referred to various points raised by speakers during the discussion, after which he put to the meeting a resolution moved by Mr. Pond and seconded by Mr. Still:—

That a local association be formed for Gravesend and district.

This was carried unanimously, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Feaver Clarke, Still, Goff, Hanson, Stooke, Corfe, Goldthorpe, Millhouse, Wing, and Ockwell, being appointed (with power to add to their number) to carry out the arrangements.

After the meeting the majority of those present dined together, Mr. Albert Cooper presiding.

### Bradford Chemists' Association.

At the meeting held on Tuesday evening, February 10, Mr. R. LORD GIFFORD delivered an address on

#### PHARMACEUTICAL POLITICS.

The chair was occupied by Mr. J. A. Mitchell (President), and there was a large attendance. Mr. Gifford defined pharmaceutical politics as the relationship of the profession of pharmacy to the State—i.e., to the Government on the one hand, and to the people on the other hand. He said the earnestness and enthusiasm of the trade in regard to those matters which affect their interests, had at last infected the machinery of the Pharmaceutical Society. This he regarded as evidence of success, as the well-organised machinery of the Society is thus at the service of the whole body of pharmacists. He glanced over the past twenty years' history of the body, stating that the Pharmaceutical Council was, in 1835, advised that through a *casus omissus* corporations are outside the 1868 Act. He deplored the Council's mistaken policy in keeping that fact secret. It had divided the camp. Years ago he and Mr. Critchley were legally advised that the 1880 decision was clear and definite, and the necessary policy was an amendment of the law, but that it might be possible and might be good policy to distinguish some case and practically retry it under fresh circumstances and new facts. The next lesson that history taught them was the importance of knowing their own minds. He then referred to the Poisons Committee, observing that it had been appointed without reference to the Pharmaceutical Council, who administer the Acts. No request was made to the Pharmaceutical Council to appoint a representative, and, in point of fact, that body had not a representative on the Commission. This fact ought to be resented. It seemed to him that such a reflection ought not to be passed over if there is the slightest chance of replying to it. They ought to stir up public feeling, perhaps, and draw attention to anomalies already existing, and this is a suitable opportunity of showing their teeth. Mr. Gifford then touched the titles section of the company question, saying that there have of recent years been High Court interpretations at variance with that of 1880, and it seemed to him that if a case could possibly be taken testing the right of unqualified persons, under cover of company law, to use the title, it would be an effective counterblast to the Poisons Committee. They ought to force their grievances upon the attention of the public. A case could be differentiated. He did not say that they had a good chance of winning it. They would have to face a cost of 1,000*l.*, but with 2*s.* each from 10,000 chemists, or 4*s.* each from 5,000, the thing was done. He presented the idea to the London Chemists' Association, as it has become awake. They might do worse than get together that amount. Mr. Gifford then referred to the

approaching Council election. Is it, he asked, too much to expect that candidates should define their policy upon important points, and be expected to make plain statements of their opinions?

#### THE DISCUSSION ON THE ADDRESS

was started by Alderman DUNN, who asked if it was the cost of a case that prevented the Pharmaceutical Council taking one; and Mr. GIFFORD replied that that might have entered into their consideration, but that would be no obstacle if chemists took the matter up. Mr. WADDINGTON did not believe the Society would hesitate to spend the money if they saw a chance of winning. Mr. SILSON agreed with Mr. Gifford that the chief result of spending the money on a case would be that it would bring the chemists' grievance before the public. Mr. BROADHEAD (Dewsbury) admitted that, although he had given a lot of time to the titles-question, he did not quite understand it yet; but he strongly believed that there is justice and right in the chemist's claim that the title belongs to him solely, and not to companies.

Alderman DUNN agreed with those who said that the spending of 1,000*l.* upon a case would, at any rate, rouse enthusiasm among the chemists of the country for fresh legislation. Every week was seeing the establishment of new companies in opposition to those who struggled to pay their fees for proper qualification, and certainly the question of titles ought to be brought to a focus in the interests of all chemists.

Replying to a vote of thanks, Mr. GIFFORD said he had gone to three different solicitors on the question, and any solicitor would tell them that the decision of 1880 placed limited companies outside the Pharmacy Acts. That was the strongest point against the test-case, but he had never been told that there was no possibility of questioning this. The essential matter was to arouse interest on behalf of new legislation, and he did not mind if he stirred up a hornet's nest if his doing so increased interest in the matter.

Mr. Howson was appointed delegate to the dinner of the Halifax Association, and Alderman Dunn and Mr. R. T. Silson were appointed delegates to the Bradford Chamber of Trades.

### Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

At the meeting on Wednesday evening, February 11, Mr. Geo. S. Woolley presiding, Mr. WM. KIRKBY, F.L.S., read a paper entitled "Pharmacists and a University Curriculum." In the course of it he detailed a three-years' course of study which he had formulated with the assistance of Mr. James Grier. Particulars have not yet reached us. The suggestions were favourable received, but with some reserve, one speaker remarking that after going through such a course a young man would not want to go behind the counter at all. The PRESIDENT, Mr. JAMES KIDD, Mr. GRIER, and Mr. W. LANE contributed to the discussion.

### Huddersfield Chemists' Association.

At the meeting held on Tuesday evening, Mr. Walshaw in the chair, a paper was read by Mr. STEPHENS on the trade in proprietary medicines. After sketching the history of the business during the past thirty years—i.e., from the time of full prices to the present cut rates—he criticised the advertisements of such articles, and expressed the opinion that chemists and druggists should aim to reach a point at which they should only handle medicines made by registered chemists and druggists. The CHAIRMAN, in initiating a discussion, joined by Mr. BUCKLEY, Mr. SPERR, and the SECRETARY, suggested that the better course for chemists to adopt was to endeavour to get proprietors of such medicines to regulate the wholesale and retail prices.

### Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING was held at 156 King Street, on Thursday, February 5, Mr. W. G. Poll in the chair. There was a good attendance of members, and P.A.T.A. matters were the chief item of business. The correspondence with Mr. Fisher was



read, and the SECRETARY said if the work of the Convention was not to be wasted, it was high time for chemists and Associations throughout the country to bestir themselves. He strongly recommended immediate communication with proprietors of non-protected articles, urging them to join the P.A.T.A. This suggestion was unanimously agreed to, and on the motion of Mr. WOODCOCK, seconded by Mr. MALL, the Committee were directed to draw up a petition, have copies printed, signed by all the chemists in the town and forward to the leading proprietors.

### Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

THE members visited the City Observatory, Calton Hill, on Wednesday evening, February 4. They were received by Messrs. Ritchie and Fielding, assistant astronomers, by whom they were conducted over the observatory, and had the instruments explained. Mr. Ritchie stated that the science of chemistry is becoming of ever-increasing importance to the astronomer owing to the development of spectroscopic research. With the exception of iridium, osmium, platinum, ruthenium, tantalum, thorium, tungsten, and uranium, whose presence is doubtful, and antimony, arsenic, bismuth, boron, nitrogen, caesium, gold, mercury, phosphorus, rubidium, selenium, sulphur, and thallium, all the elements are found in the sun. Oxygen was found in 1896, and helium in 1895.

### Lincoln Chemists' Association.

Mr. J. S. BATTLE presided over a meeting held at the Coffee Palace on February 3, Messrs. Hill, Watson, Aram, Walker, Elmitt, J. C. M. Battle, and Birkbeck also being present. Local organisation was discussed, and it was thought the policy of the Pharmaceutical Society is excellent.

It was stated that Mr. Owbridge had sent parcels of hand-bills to local chemists, and the Secretary was instructed to write, saying that out of a membership of eighteen, seventeen of this Association are members of the P.A.T.A., and are loyally abiding by Resolution 36, passed at the recent Convention, and to ask what is to be done with the parcels.

A letter and agreement-form which had been received from Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., was read. No one present had been asked to sign the agreement, nor had anyone previously heard of it. The meeting considered an agreement which fixed the minimum price so near the wholesale price to be worthless.

The action of the Manufacturers' Association with regard to the recent convention was referred to, and the Secretary was instructed to write to proprietors, pointing out the advisability of protecting their goods.

Reference was made to the agitation of some traders to relieve the stringency of the Pharmacy Act, and it was decided to use every effort to prevent this. Iron pills and oil of juniper were mentioned as requiring care in retailing, owing to a demand for them by Sale of Food and Drugs Acts inspectors.

### Three Towns' Chemists' Association.

MR. J. DAVY TURNER (President) occupied the chair at the quarterly meeting, held at 7 Whimble Street, Plymouth, on Friday, February 6. There were also present Messrs. C. J. Park, F. W. Hunt, R. F. Roper, C. T. Weary, F. Maitland, J. Cocks, P. A. Kelly, Condé U'Ren, F. A. Spear, F. A. Goodwin, H. M. Morgan, and G. Fairweather (Hon. Secretary).

#### AN EMERGENCY FUND

was suggested by the CHAIRMAN as necessary to pay the expenses of any members acting as delegates from the Association. Mr. MAITLAND, Mr. PARK, Mr. GOODWIN, and Mr. WEARY having spoken about the matter, it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. ROPER, that the members in business be invited to guarantee a sum not exceeding 5s. per member, and that the matter be left in the hands of the trade section.

#### MESSRS. OPPENHEIMER'S PRICES.

The SECRETARY then read a letter from Mr. Glyn-Jones asking for further support to the P.A.T.A., whereupon Mr. WEARY mentioned the discussion at the Convention

regarding Messrs. Oppenheimer's goods. He had since been in correspondence with Messrs. Oppenheimer about the matter, and referred to their bipalatinoids No. 500 being sold for 2s. 6d. per gross bottle. Mr. Ball had replied that he did not think the price 2s. 6d. was universally charged, and the fault of cutting lay with chemists themselves, but any adequate scheme to prevent this would be considered by the firm. Mr. Weary, in acknowledging the communication, said he would bring the matter before the next meeting of the Association, and any expression of opinion would be forwarded. Mr. COCKS suggested that the selling-prices of packed goods of Messrs. Oppenheimer and allied firms should be 25 per cent. above their wholesale list-prices. Mr. MAITLAND asked if Oppenheimer's goods are inquired for more than Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s, Parke, Davis & Co.'s, or Warrick's. In many towns, he added, Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s goods are sold at their wholesale list-prices. Mr. WEARY explained that on a gross bottle of bipalatinoids, sold for 2s. 6d., containing 144 doses, the average profit would be 3d.; whereas the same number of doses of an ordinary medicine would be 14s. or 15s., and a proportionately larger profit. After further discussion, in which all the members joined, Mr. COCKS's motion was carried unanimously, and the Secretary was instructed to write to Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Parke, Davis & Co., and Warrick Brothers, expressing the views of the Association.

Mr. CONDÉ U'REN reported that he had received nearly 13% for the Chemists' Defence Fund, which would be forwarded to Mr. Glyn-Jones.

### Glasgow Chemists' Assistants' Association.

AT the meeting held on January 21 a number of

#### DISPENSING-PROBLEMS

were brought forward by Mr. ORR and others, the most interesting being as under:—

I.			IV.		
Apomorph. hydrochlor.	gr. iss.		Ammon. brom.	...	gr. xxx
Spt. æth. nit.	...	5ij.	At bedtime.		
Syr. tolu.	...	3ss.	Hydrarg. subchlor.	...	gr. iv.
Aq. ad	...	3iij.	At bedtime.		
M.			V.		
II.			Potass. iodid.	...	5ij.
Sodii bicarb.	...	5ij.	Spt. ammon. arom.	...	3ss.
Sodii chlor.	...	5ij.	Tr. nuc. vom.	...	5ij.
Potass. brom.	...	5iv.	Aq. ad...	...	3vj.
Magnes. sulph. exsic....	3j.		M.		
M.			VI.		
III.			Magnes. sulph.	...	3ij.
Tr. ferri perchlor.	...	5iv.	Potass. bicarb.	...	3j.
Tr. nuc. vom.	...	5ij.	Potass. brom.	...	5ij.
Liq. ammon. acet.	...	5vj.	Spt. chlorof.	...	3ss.
Ext. ergot. liq....	...	5j.	Aq. ad...	...	3viij.
Tr. calumb. ad...	...	5ij.	M.		

In No. I. the apomorphin. hyd. is decomposed by free acid in spt. æth. nit., and if the spirit is made the least alkaline the apomorphine is precipitated. The prescriber therefore omitted spt. æth. nit.

No. II. powder was returned by the patient, who complained that it was insoluble. This was found to be due to moisture in the mag. sulph. exsic., which caused the salts to react to some extent with sod. bicarb. When the magnes. sulph. was dried on the water-bath immediately before mixing the difficulty disappeared.

It is difficult to get a transparent mixture of No. III. By first mixing tr. ferri perchlor. with liq. ammon. acet. and the ergot extract, and shaking well, then adding the other ingredients, a clear mixture was obtained.

No. IV. is extremely dangerous if both powders be taken at once, as the mercurous salt is changed to mercuric by the action of the bromide.

In No. V. a green colouration was developed, due to reaction between the igasuric acid of the nux vomica and the spt. am. arom. No. VI. caused a violent explosion.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. THOS. S. BARRIE stated that No. III. had been given to students at the last Minor examination in Edinburgh.





**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

#### The Benevolent Fund.

SIR,—I regret to notice a letter in your current issue criticising the administration of the Benevolent Fund, and drawing from it an inference which is absolutely incorrect.

In your footnote to the letter in question, which is signed "A Member," you have proved the weakness of one portion of your correspondent's argument by figures which are indisputable, and, had it not been for the fact that the writer is one "for whose judgment you have a high respect," I might have been content to allow an anonymous criticism to remain unanswered.

I am of opinion that anyone who reads that letter might infer that the members of the Pharmaceutical Society are those who are holding aloof from the support of the Benevolent Fund, because they do not meet with preferential treatment when bad fortune compels them to seek assistance. This is altogether contrary to fact, as the greater part of the money subscribed to the Fund comes from the members of the Society.

I am quite sure that the Council would be only too glad to be able to give more assistance to unsuccessful candidates than the amount at their disposal renders possible at present, but your correspondent may not have noticed the circumstance, which has been published in your own and other journals, that the expenditure on account of the Fund was last year in excess of the income, and if this state of things does not improve, the continuance of grants, on even the present scale, will not be possible.

As to persons being refused assistance because of their possession of some means, I may say that every case is very carefully considered, and that the most liberal treatment compatible with the funds available is accorded. It is impossible to generalise on this subject; every case has to be taken on its own merits.

As Chairman of the Benevolent Fund Committee I am very proud of the way in which the Fund is administered, and I shall be glad to enlighten your correspondent respecting the particulars of any case in which he thinks there is a grievance.

I am, yours faithfully,

CHARLES B. ALLEN,  
Chairman of the Benevolent  
Fund Committee.

17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., February 10.

#### The Federation and Titles.

Mr. Geo. E. Merson, Secretary of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations, writing in regard to the remarks by Mr. C. F. Henry and others *re* the resolution passed by the meeting at Dundee (see *C. & D.*, January 31 and February 7, page 229), explains (1) that the Executive were not responsible for the resolution, which was (2) the natural outcome of the discussion, and (3) there was no undue hurry by the Chairman in putting it. Mr. Merson further explains that the meeting did not aim at finality, and the resolution was passed in order that a plain issue might be before the trade. Associations can themselves decide whether reservation of titles to persons is to be obtained by legislation or a test-case (by interdict or otherwise). Mr. Merson's letter came too late for insertion in full.

#### Bilberry in Typhoid Fever.

SIR,—Dr. Max Bernstein has communicated to the *British Medical Journal* for February 7 a very important paper on the above subject. The bilberry, or whortleberry (*Vaccinium*

*Myrtillus*), has long been known as a valuable astringent, and is a common medicine for intestinal complaints in Arran and the Western Highlands, but it remained for Dr. Bernstein to prove by experiment that acid bilberry-juice kills the typhoid bacillus some time between twenty-four and forty-eight hours after contact with it. The *B. Coli communis* fails to grow under similar conditions in twenty-four hours. In neutralised bilberry-juice the typhoid bacillus perishes after twenty-four. In his experiments Dr. Bernstein has proved that *V. Myrtillus* can keep the intestine aseptic as far as *B. typh.* is concerned. In face of these facts it seems to me important that so valuable a remedy should be put on the market, as I do not see it in any of the druggists' lists.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

EDWARD BERDOE, M.R.C.S., &c.

Hackney, N.E., February 9.

#### "To Arms."

SIR,—It will be exceedingly difficult to get chemists throughout the country to fight over the question of agricultural poisons. Only a small percentage of chemists in business are at all interested in the matter, and those of us who are interested are apathetic with good reason. There exist at present one-sided arrangements between seedsmen and ironmongers on the one hand, and chemists on the other, for the sale of these poisons, but the only result of such arrangements is, generally, that the chemist gets all the bother and responsibility of protecting the public, and the unqualified man gets all the profit. In the circumstances it is little to be wondered at if we are quite willing to shift the responsibility on to the shoulders of the man who gets the cash. The parties directly interested are the people and the unqualified dealers. The people have tremendous interests at stake. Up to now, owing to the intervention of seedsmen and ironmongers, chemists have not been able to control the distribution of deadly poisons so effectively as the Pharmacy Act demands, and as a result some accidents have occurred; but if the chemist's control is withdrawn altogether no thinking man can doubt that these accidents will be multiplied a hundredfold. At present, although we are not reaping the profit on these transactions, we are conscientiously doing all we can to protect the people, according to our knowledge and experience; it is for the people to say whether they are to exchange even this state of matters for a system by which the most deadly poisons known to us are to be passed into the ordinary channels of commerce, and handled by men who, being ignorant of the nature of these poisons, have no real respect for them. No amount of drum-sealing and poison-labelling can protect the people, and only those who are acting in gross ignorance would suggest this course. It is the chemist's whole training which constitutes the people's protection, and no man without such training can protect them. The men who are behind this movement, most of the men who sat on the Poisons Committee, and the members of the Privy Council are all alike unable to grasp this fact, but if their suggestions become law they will soon learn.

Our interest in this question begins and ends with our interest in the Pharmacy Acts. We have honestly qualified under these Acts to serve the public, and we have a right to defend them to the last line. They do not at present give us all the power we need in order that we may carry out our mission of protecting the people as efficiently as we would like, but it is our clear duty to see that they are not in any way weakened. Whether we are inclined or not, it is our clear duty to the people to see that fifty years' legislation is not tumbled to the ground at the instigation of two or three ignorant men who wish to handle poisons without qualifying according to law. I think every member of Parliament ought to be approached from our side on this question, with a full exposition of our position and views, and if the Pharmacy Acts are to be revised at all the whole subject must be thoroughly gone into, and a constructive policy adopted in place of this purely destructive one. I believe this view of the case will find sympathy both in and out of Parliament.

Dumfries, February 9.

JAMES REID.

[The proposed sealed-packet business is in poisons for agricultural, horticultural, and technical purposes, so that the interests involved are much wider than Mr. Reid indicates.—EDITOR.]



## Degeneration.

SIR,—I have received an invitation from the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society to a conference of the trade "in regard to the foreshadowed report of the Privy Council Committee on the Poison Schedule," and, as it is not likely that I shall be able to attend the meeting, you will perhaps allow me to call attention in your columns to one aspect of the question which ought not to be forgotten. It is very largely due to the policy of the Pharmaceutical Society that the number of chemists and druggists now in business is much smaller in proportion to population than it was some years ago. When I came to this place twenty-four years since there were four chemists' businesses being carried on in the town by four legally qualified men. Two of these have since had to close their shops and one has died. None of their businesses could be sold, and I am now the sole survivor—a withered leaf still hanging to the tree, but in danger of being blown away by the next blast. Twenty-four years since there were, moreover, three other chemists' shops in villages within a radius of six miles. One of these was a branch of my own, which I have since sold, because it ceased to pay, in consequence of the increased cost of assistance. This is still open, under the management of an unqualified man, who deals also in earthenware, stationery, and things in general. Both the other shops referred to have been closed, and are not likely to be reopened. Meanwhile, though my returns have certainly increased, my net income from the business is less than it was ten years ago. Now, it would manifestly be unfair to lay the whole blame for this state of things on the Pharmaceutical Society, but much of it may justly be charged to its having increased the stringency of the examinations without securing adequate protection; and, if this policy is pursued much further, the time is not far distant when, in small country places, at any rate, the chemist and druggist will be as extinct as the mastodon. The inconvenience to the public is obvious, and the case of non-pharmaceutical "traders in poisonous compounds" will soon be irresistible. It is quite sufficiently strong already. If our position generally as chemists had been or could be much improved by the reduction of our numbers, this would matter little; but, as I have already intimated as regards my own case, it is not so. As the number of chemists decreases, the number of grocers and others who sell all the drugs and patents they legally can increase, and Mr. Jesse Boot makes wide his jaws to swallow us all. In such districts as this the public are almost forced into grocers' shops for simple drugs, and the case is much the same as regards such "poisonous compounds" as it is now sought to give ironmongers and others the legal right to sell. This is the inevitable result of so increasing the cost of qualification that it no longer pays to keep open a chemist's shop where it is impossible to do a dispensing-business.

Yours, &amp;c.,

A COUNTRY CHEMIST. (212/5.)

## Competency in Dispensing.

SIR,—I notice that the Government Visitor, in his report on the Minor examination as conducted in Edinburgh, says the examiners are necessarily stringent in ensuring that candidates are able to properly dispense and prepare pharmaceutical products. He also says they rightly demand that, for the safety of the public, pharmacists must be thoroughly competent in what forms a large part of the daily routine of their business. This, Sir, is all very well, but the thing which perplexes me, and which at the same time seems so unreasonable and inconsistent, is that medical men can employ anybody to do their dispensing. I have in my mind three instances relative to the most prominent medical men in a moderate sized town. One acquired the services of a telegraph-boy as dispenser, another an insurance-clerk, and the other an office-boy. Now, any one of these men would make up in a day more bottles of medicine than any dozen chemists in the town would dispense in a week. I might add that in that town there is not a single qualified dispenser employed by the doctors. If this is allowed, wherein lies the necessity for the stringent education of the chemist, and wherein lies the safety of the public? Again, Sir, if by any means a mistake occurs in a doctor's dispensary, and death ensues, the Coroner almost invariably brings in the verdict as "Accidental death," whereas if it had been a

chemist who had made the mistake it would have been a case of manslaughter at once. It seems to me we have been driving this higher standard of pharmaceutical education forward to the detriment of the drug-trade. The fact is quite overlooked by many that the primary object of being in business is the acquiring of £ s. d., and that it is the good business-man who is wanted in these days. The stiffer the examinations the more failures, and the worse it will be for the drug-trade; firstly, because the supply of qualified men will be so short that salaries will increase so much that chemists will be unable to pay qualified men; secondly, men instead of passing the Minor and establishing themselves in business will give their previously acquired knowledge and experience to grocers and stores who will and do sell almost everything which a chemist does excepting a few poisons, which are scarcely worth the trouble of handling. This, Sir, is one of the results of striving after professionalism. The grocer publishes a list, sends out travellers, and receives orders for drugs and sundries to be sent along with the week's supply of groceries, and the chemist has to be content with the remainders. As an instance, a lady came to our establishment recently for an ounce of liquorice-powder to carry her over till the grocer came round. If a chemist must rely entirely on the professional side of his business, he will be a conspicuous failure in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Faithfully yours,

PERPLEXED. (201/18.)

## Is Lucas' Act in Force?

SIR,—It is, I believe, doubtful if an Act passed by the Irish Parliament (Stat. 1 Geo. III. cap. xiv. sec. 19) and known as Lucas' Act, has ever been repealed, as it was made perpetual by 30 Geo. III. cap. xiv. sec. 11. It prohibits the use of symbols in prescription-writing, at least in Ireland, and reads as follows:—

And in order to prevent the uncertainties and dangers which may attend the setting down the quantities of medicines in chemical and numerical characters in prescriptions, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that every physician, chirurgeon, or other person or persons, who do now, or hereafter shall, take upon him or them to prescribe internal or external remedies for the health of men's body in this Kingdom, shall hereafter set down the quantity or quantities of all and every medicine or ingredient, whether simple or compound, which he or they shall prescribe in any recipe, formula, or prescription, in words at length, and not in chemical or numerical characters, under the penalty of forty shillings for every such admission.

Yours truly,

J. C. MCWALTER.

Dublin, January 26.

## A Case in Point.

SIR,—If Mr. Knight had framed his report to the Staffordshire County Council with the object of making his opinions and his recent actions as ridiculous as possible, he could scarcely have chosen better language. He ought to know that it is one of the chemist's most imperative duties "to assume that he knows better what is required than the person who asks for a particular article." Some years ago a man went into a chemist's shop and asked for 6d. worth of the strongest mercury-ointment. He was not an inspector, but one of that large class whose motto is "the stronger the better" in medicine. An apprentice did what Mr. Knight thinks all chemists should do in such a case. Nothing was seen of the man for a week—then he came back in a fury: he had been in bed for a week, and unable to bear the weight of the bedclothes for the first day. It is quite an accident that the popular and the official names for mercury-ointment are not identical. If they were it is possible that the condemnation of Mr. Knight would come, not from chemists, but from that large class which does not read labels, but which shouts loudly when hurt.

Yours,

Hampstead, N.W., February 10.

A. W. BROMLEY.

## The P.A.T.A. and Co-operative Stores.

SIR,—I am a manager of a co-operative society's drug-department, which has been placed on the P.A.T.A. stop list, although we have always sold P.A.T.A. articles at the P.A.T.A.'s prices, and in many cases at their full face value. As I understand this list will be extended to every co



operative society in the United Kingdom, would it not be well for those proprietors of patent medicines and proprietary articles who have large dealings with co-operative societies to consider their position before placing their goods on the P.A.T.A. list? Co-operative societies are very large retailers of patent medicines, foods, &c., and if their supplies are stopped it will make a mighty difference to the consumption of some of these articles. I know in my town we can buy most patent medicines by the gross where the ordinary chemist is getting his quarter-dozen, and the same applies in a similar degree wherever stores are established. The reason given by the P.A.T.A. why we are placed on the list is that we will not charge the amount of dividend we give to shareholders extra, beyond the price of the article—*i.e.*, any article on the list at 1s. 1½d. we must add our 15 per-cent dividend to the price and sell it at 1s. 3½d. A preposterous idea! Who would give the price for a 1s. 1½d. box of pills? I do not know if this is meant for another "boycott of the stores"—if so, we have already 100,000% defence fund at our disposal, and in case of need would be soon able to raise another. I may say that I have already interviewed some proprietors whose goods are on the P.A.T.A. list, and they absolutely refuse to stop our supplies. Perhaps when this is more widely known others may follow suit.

Yours sincerely,

A CO-OPERATOR AND MINOR MAN. (212/23.)

#### Stores and Assistants.

SIR,—One is never more struck with the impotence of chemists than when reading the correspondence-columns of a trade journal. One man after another "airs" his opinions on trade questions, ends with a wail on behalf of his brethren, thereupon disappears, and the curtain falls. This process is repeated week after week; but the pharmaceutical chariot refuses to move. Mr. Atkinson's letter in your issue of January 31 voices the general opinion of the trade—qualified and otherwise; but because no one attempts to unite the scattered forces which are to accomplish the work of disqualifying the stores, his voice is as one crying in the wilderness. I should like very much to see this question of union among qualified and other assistants seriously taken in hand, and there is no better way of doing it than having it brought up at the meetings of assistants and also at trade meetings throughout the country. I trust that this suggestion will be acted upon, with the desired object of uniting assistants in a crusade against our opponents.

I am, &c.,  
W. S. GLASS.

Edinburgh, February 3.

SIR,—In reply to Mr. A. Atkinson, I should like to emphasise two points. First, the large drug-companies have created their own business by enterprise, and, on similar lines, many chemists have built up for themselves very large—or, at least, comfortable—concerns. On the other hand, I am bound to admit, men with but small capital have gone by the board. But this is true of every trade in these times of competition; and I assert that, were the Boots companies to cease to exist, the chemists would not benefit by one-quarter of the money which the companies take from the public. My second point is that men like myself (and there is a large number of us) are as well off as if in business for ourselves. Our income is equal to the net profits of many trading on their own account. The hours are settled, and there is no fear of the night-bell. There is but little worry between employers and employed, and we feel, as we turn over perhaps ten times the amount of money, a pleasure in business-life that a small man can never feel, even if it be to our employers' benefit, which, after all, is also to our own. I may say that, after being in business on my own account in Nottingham, I joined Mr. Day's company more than ten years ago, and am now proud to subscribe myself,

ONE OF BOOTS' BRANCH MANAGERS. (207/49.)

#### Legal Queries.

211/64. *Yorkshire*.—It is not imperative that the manager of a drug-store should be qualified. All that the law requires is that any poisons sold in such stores or anywhere else shall be done by or under the supervision of a qualified person.

207/61. *Bicuspid*.—We do not consider your card an infringement of the Dentists Act.

210/45. *Diaphoretic*.—The cough-mixture containing one minim of chlorodyne in a tablespoonful dose would probably come within the principle settled in the case of Pharmaceutical Society *v.* Delves, in which the sale of licoridine (a similar preparation) by grocers was held not to be an infringement of the Pharmacy Act.

203/48. *Jean*.—The "off" wine-licence is granted in respect to the premises. There is nothing in the new Act respecting the transfer to neighbouring premises, but yours is a case in which the Magistrates' discretion will doubtless apply. Your best course is to communicate with the Magistrates Clerk.

208/3. *Dentist*.—The date for registration under the Dentists Act as persons previously in practice has long since expired.

#### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

188/36. *Thistle*.—The sample of **Burnishing-ink** owes its thickness to lamp-black in suspension, and the colour is intensified by the addition of aniline-dyes. We were unable to "spot" the particular dye used, but it is either "blue-black B" or "azo black," which are sodium salts, naphthylamine monosulphonic acids.

211/65. *Chemicus*.—**Steamy Windows**.—Refer to the replies to correspondents in the Winter Issue.

20/23. *Rhei*.—**Flushing of the Face**.—See rep'y to "S. C. & S." (*C. & D.*, January 17, page 95).

203/54. *Coach*.—The Reading College of Pharmacy, particulars of which were given in the last Educational number, would probably suit you.

208/46. *Salol*.—**Bleaching Ivory-handles**.—There are various processes advocated for this, of which the following is a selection: (1) Chlorine in the shape of chlorinated lime, (2) burning sulphur, (3) nitric acid 10 per cent., (4) warm solution of alum, (5) peroxide of hydrogen. The last-named is one of the most used processes. The handles are first washed in strong solution of washing-soda or weak solution of caustic soda, washed and immersed in a warm solution of peroxide of hydrogen containing 10 per cent. of ammonia solution, for twenty-four hours. The subsequent drying must be slowly conducted.

211/26. *E. G. J.*—The composition of the rubbing-surface on the boxes of **Safety-matches** varies. The first process patented in England in 1855 (Lundström's) consisted in the use as a "rubber" of amorphous phosphorus (10), antimony sulphide or manganese binoxide (8), and glue (3-6) as a binding agent. The Swedish safety-matches imported so largely into this country are on this principle. Other rubbing compositions contain, in addition to red phosphorus, lead thiosulphate, potassium chlorate, or iron pyrites, but "non-poisonous" safety-matches are made, in which the phosphorus is replaced by antimony oxy-sulphide and sulphur.

209/19. *Nomen*.—(1) **Ping-pong Balls** are made of celluloid pressed into shape in hot moulds. You could not hope to succeed in making them on a small scale. (2) Lace is stiffened with starch or tragacanth mucilage; but you do not give us sufficient details of what you want. (3) There is considerable confusion in the names for cellulose, but we believe "cellulin" is applied to a form of nitro-cellulose for making collodion. Absorbent cotton-wool is a pure cellulose.

202/37. *E. J. B.* (New York).—**Lime-juice** does not require any preservative if the juice is run into casks and bunged up as soon as it is pressed. The fruit is sliced and squeezed in wooden presses, but only about two-thirds of the juice is extracted, so as to ensure comparative freedom from mucilaginous and pulpy matter. Further pressings are used for the manufacture of citric acid. Lemon-juice contains more sugar and mucilage than lime-juice, and is more liable to ferment.



## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

### 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: February 12.

THERE are few movements of interest in the drug and chemicals markets this week, and business in many quarters is quiet, although values are steady. The position of cod-liver oil is the uppermost topic in wholesale drug circles, and, as there is still no progress to be reported in regard to the Norwegian cod-fishing, the situation is unaltered, business being confined to a few spot parcels at present famine-prices. Quinine has been firmer this week, and, although the "reported" demand has been small, it is said that a large speculative business has been done quietly at private prices, probably a shade under the current quotations. It is evident that a few operators think well of the immediate future of this article, and it is confidently anticipated that if the bi-monthly exports of bark from Java for February should prove small, the market is bound to advance. At the London cinchona-auctions on Tuesday the small supply offered sold at an advance of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d., or about 10 per cent. on the previous auction. Phenacetin and sulphonal remain demoralised, and are being offered at previous low rates. Confidence is gradually returning to the bromide-market, and the demand is improving at the old prices. Opium keeps fairly firm, but quiet. Advices from New York continue to quote high prices for such drugs as cascara sagrada, senega, serpentary, golden seal, &c., and, with the scarcity of labour, values are not likely to show much tendency to fall away. The following table shows the principal changes of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Copper sulphate	Cinchona	Barium salts	Benzols
Gelsemium-root	Golden seal	Oil, cocoanut (Ceylon)	Chillies
Linseed	Oil, castor (Fr.)	Pepper, black	
Oil, cocoanut (Cochin)	Opium	Quillaja	
Oil, linseed	Quinine		
Podophyllum-root	Wax		
Sugar of milk	(Japanese)		

### Heavy Chemicals.

Business in the heavy-chemical market, after a somewhat quiet period, shows an improvement, and demand at all main centres is brisker. The main change is as regards new business, for orders against existing contracts have all along been well up to the average. Values on the whole keep steady, and there are few changes of particular note to be recorded.

**ALKALI-PRODUCE.**—A moderate inquiry exists for all main products, bleaching-powder, caustic soda, and ammonia alkali especially. Prices for bleach are still low and irregular, other articles standing at unchanged figures.

**SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.**—The steady tone ruling for some time past is well maintained, and, although present demand is not very heavy, a substantial advance in values is looked forward to in some quarters. Makers' ideas for forward are towards higher figures. Nearest values are as follows:—Beckton (February-April), 12l. 12s. 6d.; Beckton terms, 12l. 8s. 9d. to 12l. 10s.;

London, 12l. 8s. 9d. to 12l. 10s.; Leith, 12l. 12s. 6d. to 12l. 13s. 9d.; and Hull, 12l. 8s. 9d. to 12l. 10s. per ton.

**BENZOLS** are quiet, and values are a shade lower at  $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 10d. per gal. for 90 per cent., and 8d. to  $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gal. for 50 per cent. Aniline oil and salt stand unchanged at  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to  $4\frac{3}{4}$ d. and  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to  $4\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. respectively.

**BARIUM PRODUCTS.**—There is a fairly steady demand, but scarcely so brisk as usual. With stocks tending to creep up, somewhat lower prices for various products are in evidence. Mineral carbonate of barytes is in full supply, and competition for orders is on the keen side. Prices vary according to quantity, quality, and destination. Chloride of barium, best ordinary refined crystals, in casks, is now offered at 6l. to 6l. 10s. per ton, *ex stock*, and 5l. 15s. to 6l. 5s. per ton in bags. Blanc fixe, pure precipitated sulphate of barytes, in paste form, is very quiet at 6l. to 6l. 10s. per ton, in usual casks. Mineral sulphate of barytes, ground, in average demand at unchanged rates of 40s. to 100s. per ton, in accordance with quality, quantity, and package. Sulphide of barium, crude calcined, 70 to 75 per cent., is lower again at 4l. 10s. to 5l. per ton, in ordinary casks. Hydrate of baryta continues to move well at 13l. 10s. to 14l. per ton, in 6 to 7 cwt. casks. Nitrate of baryta steadily maintains a firm tone. Crystals, 17l. to 18l. per ton, in casks, *f.o.r.* and powdered 17l. 5s. to 18s. 5s. per ton.

### Liverpool Drug-market.

*Liverpool, February 11.*

**CASTOR OIL.**—Good seconds Calcutta maintains its quotation of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to  $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. *ex store*. Practically no business is being done for forward shipment at the prices now quoted. First-pressure French is held at from  $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. to  $2\frac{7}{8}$ d., and second-pressure  $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. to  $2\frac{5}{8}$ d. Quotations for shipment come firmer—it is said, owing to scarcity of seed.

**CANARY-SEED** is steady, at 70s. per qr. for good bright.

**TURPENTINE** steady, at 44s. per cwt. Holders express great confidence in the market.

**BEESWAX.**—Ten bags Chilian of mixed quality sold at 7l. 7s. 6d. per cwt., and 16 sacks at 7l. 12s. 6d.; also 13 bags Peruvian, at 7l. 2s. 6d.

**CALABAR-BEANS.**—Several parcels just arrived have been offered at auction and elicited a bid of 1s., but importers' idea was 1s.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., at which 25 bags have been sold from the quay.

**BALSAM CAPIVI.**—One barrel bright Maranhã, part of the recent import, realised at auction 1s.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. The balance, cloudy, is firmly held at 1s.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.

**ACACIA SORTS.**—A small business is being done at prices ranging from 27s. 6d. to 35s. per cwt., according to quality.

**CHILLIES (SIERRA LEONE).**—For the recent import of new crop 57s. 6d. per cwt. has been paid.

**GINGER (AFRICAN).**—Of new crop 93 bags were offered at auction and sold from the quay at 28s. 6d. per cwt.

**QUILLAJA-BARK** is easier owing to arrivals, and 17l. 15s. per ton is quoted for recent import.

**TURMERIC.**—Of Bombay 380 bags mixed finger and bulb, in store, have been sold at 9s. 6d. per cwt.

**SULPHATE OF COPPER** is still advancing, and the value is now 22l. 10s. per ton, with the report that some makers are asking 23l. to 24l. per ton.

**TONKA BEANS.**—Ten cases of Pará in store have changed hands, but the price was not allowed to transpire; 5 bags fair frosted Pará sold at 1s. 3d. per lb.

**IRISH MOSS.**—A parcel of common on the quay has realised 10s. per cwt.

### German Drug-market.

*Hamburg, February 10.*

Business in general is very quiet at present.

**AGAR-AGAR** is firm on the spot, at 285m. per 100 kilos. for current.

**CAMPOR (REFINED)** is steady, at 425m. per 100 kilos.

**CASCARA SAGRADA** is quiet, at 106m. per 100 kilos.

**CONDURANGO** is steady; there are about 300 bales in first hands, and 95m. per 100 kilos. is asked.

**CITRIC-ACID** is firmer, at 218m. per 100 kilos.

**CUMIN-SEED:** Mogador is firm, at 43m. per 100 kilos., and Maltese 46m. per 100 kilos.

**ERGOT** is firm but quiet, at 280m. per 100 kilos.

**IPECACUANHA.**—Cartagena is quoted 10m. per kilo. and Rio 14m.

**MENTHOL** quiet, on the spot, at 55m., and forward delivery 52m., per kilo.

**SENEGA (Western)** is very strong on the spot, and held at 825m. per 100 kilos.

**SUGAR OF MILK** is tending firmer, at 90m. to 95m. per 100 kilos.

**OILS (FIXED).**—Cod-liver is very firm, 255m. to 270m. per barrel being asked for non-congealing oil. Castor is tending firmer, first-pressing for March-June delivery being quoted 45m. per 100 kilos. Linseed is advancing and rape steady.

**OILS (ESSENTIAL).**—Star-anise is firmer, at  $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. per kilo. Peppermint is firm, at 20m. per lb. for H.G.H.; and Japanese, at 24m. per kilo.



**Cablegrams.**

HAMBURG, February 12:—Japanese wax is excited; cod-liver oil is firmer at 280m. per barrel; and galangal-root is dearer.

SMYRNA, February 12:—During the week ending Wednesday fairly large quantities of opium have changed hands at from 7s. 3d. to 8s. per lb., f.o.b., for speculation and consumption. The market is advancing, and the frost continues.

NEW YORK, February 12:—A quiet market. Opium has advanced to \$2.75 per lb. in case lots. Senega is strong at 85c. per lb.; and serpentina is firm at 45c. Menthol is also firm at \$7.25 per lb.; and so is Japanese wax at 12c. Cod-liver oil is dearer at \$55.00 for single barrels. Ipecacuanha is slow of sale at \$1.55 per lb. for Rio, and \$1.10 for Cartagena.

ACID, TARTARIC.—Strong, at 11½d. for foreign and 1s. for English.

ALOES.—The s.s. *Mombassa* has brought 42 cases from Aden.

ARROWROOT slow of sale. At auction on Wednesday all the parcels of St. Vincents offered were bought in, at 1¼d. per lb. for common, and at 2¼d. to 2½d. per lb. for fair to good.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—The spot price for Maranhão, "as imported," is 1s. 10d. per lb.

BENZON.—Fair Sumatra seconds have been sold since the auctions at 6d. 10s. per cwt.

BORAX is firm and unaltered at 13s. for crystals, and 14s. for powder. Boric acid is 22s. and 24s. per cwt. respectively.

BROMIDES remain firm and in steady demand at unchanged prices. Deliveries of American have been made this week, and accepted against contracts.

Our New York correspondent writes on January 27 that some foreign potassium bromide is being offered at 22c. per lb., but the holder will only sell in a small way. Otherwise the situation is unchanged. The report in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST that lots of American bromide offered in London were found to contain 9 per cent. of chloride causes no surprise here, as samples of the commercial article rarely contain less than 5 to 6 per cent.

CAMPHOR.—Crude is firm, business having been done in Japanese at 170s., spot.

CINCHONA.—The Nederlandsche Veem received a cable reply on Monday that the correct shipments from Java during January were 593,000 Amsterdam lbs., not 828,000 Amsterdam lbs., as reported in our issue last week.

At auction on Tuesday the small supply of 735 packages was offered, and practically everything was sold at or after the sale at an average unit of fully 1½d. per lb., against 1¼d., and for some lots a unit of 1½d. was paid. The bark contained altogether about 80,000 oz. quinine sulphate.

The following table shows the quantity of cinchona offered and sold:—

	Packages Offered	Packages Sold
East Indian cinchona ... ..	306	273
South American cinchona ... ..	222	214
Java cinchona ... ..	171	171
Ceylon cinchona ... ..	36	36
	735	694

The following were the approximate quantities of bark purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
Messrs. Howards & Sons ... ..	49,488
American factories ... ..	27,400
Frankfort and Stuttgart factories ... ..	23,560
Brunswick factory ... ..	10,353
Mannheim and Amsterdam factories ... ..	6,430
Imperial quinine factory ... ..	5,197
Druggists, &c. ... ..	17,234
Total quantity sold ... ..	139,662
Bought in or withdrawn ... ..	8,860
Total quantity offered ... ..	148,542

The prices obtained were as under:—

SOUTH AMERICAN.—Bolivian cultivated Calisaya (222 bales), fair quill, 5½d. to 6½d. per lb.; broken quill and chips, 5½d.;

8 bales of cultivated flat, which is scarce, had not arrived in time.

CEYLON.—Ledgeriana, natural stem chips 7½d., renewed ditto 5½d., and branch 4½d.; ordinary stem shavings, 3½d., and Succirubra shavings, 2½d.

JAVA.—Ledgeriana and hybrid stem chips, 6½d. to 9½d.; hybrid branch, 3½d. to 6½d. Succirubra, branch 3½d., root 6½d., and stem chips 5½d.

EAST INDIAN.—Officialis, ground stem chips, 2½d. to 2½d.; renewed, 4d. to 4½d.; and branch, 1½d. to 3d. Succirubra, stem chips and shavings, 2½d. to 2½d.; renewed ditto, 2½d.; and siftings, 1½d. per lb.

The auction to be held at Amsterdam on February 26 will consist of 4,871 bales and 412 cases, weighing 480,940 kilos., of Java bark.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—There is a cheap seller at 55s. per cwt., but others ask 60s. The limit for the parcel offered in auction last week has been raised to 85s., c.i.f., this price being quoted by cable from the United States. Another quotation is 75s., c.i.f.

COCAINE.—Hydrochloride is firm, on the basis of 15s. 6d. per oz. for bottom quantities.

COPPER SULPHATE continues to advance, spot brands being quoted at from 19d. 10s. to 23d. per ton.

CREAM OF TARTAR is firm at 75s. per cwt. for crystals and 77s. for powder; 98-per-cent. powder is 81s. to 82s.

The exports of wine lees from the island of Crete during 1901 amounted to 236 tons, of which Austria-Hungary received 225 tons and France 11 tons.

CUBEBS.—Business has been done at 37s. 6d. per cwt. for fair grey rather stalky berries.

DAMIANA-LEAVES are quoted 5½d., c.i.f. Mail advices state that there is very little stock on the coast, and some are asking 15c. in New York.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—Since the auctions several cases have been sold at the limits.

ERGOT.—Quiet. Some Spanish has been sold at 1s. 3¼d. per lb., c.i.f.

GELSEMIUM-ROOT has advanced to 3½d. per lb., c.i.f.

GENTIAN.—Sales are reported at 20s. per cwt., spot.

GOLDEN-SEAL.—New York reports an advancing market, at from 54c. to 56c., or 2s. 3½d., c.i.f.

INSECT-FLOWERS are in fair demand at firm prices, fine closed flowers being quoted up to 130s. per cwt., spot, and half-closed from 100s. upwards, according to quality.

IPECACUANHA.—Quiet, Rio being quoted at from 5s. 9d. to 6s., and Cartagena 4s. 3d. per lb.

KOLA continues scarce, especially African. For bold West Indian 5½d. is asked.

MENTHOL.—Quiet but firm, at from 23s. 9d. to 24s., spot, for Kobayashi.

MORPHINE is firm at from 3s. 9d. per oz. for hydrochloride powder.

MYRRH.—The s.s. *Mombassa*, from Aden, has brought 26 packages, the bulk of which is coming to one holder. Since the auctions a few cases of London picked have been sold at 6d. 10s., and small to bold sorts at 87s. 6d. Siftings have also been sold at 62s. 6d. per cwt.

OIL, CASTOR, is firm at 22d. 10s. per ton for first pressing of Hull make, and 20d. for second pressing, prompt or February-June delivery, ex wharf, London. Belgian of first pressing is quoted 22d. 10s., and seconds 20d., ex wharf. Finest medicinal Italian is quoted 31s. 9d. c. and f.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The situation is unchanged, there still being no good news in regard to the Norwegian fishing. On the spot transactions are limited to a few retail lots at from 235s. to 250s. per barrel. It is said that an offer of 50 barrels has been made from the United States at 250s. f.o.b. One agent is offering new oil to arrive at 250s., c.i.f. Our Bergen correspondent writes on February 7 that the anxiety in regard to the fishing is becoming acute. The weather has been stormy with an unusually high temperature. During the week ending the above date fishermen were on the sea for two days, but there were practically no fish along the whole coast, or even on the most famous banks. A feeling of uneasiness is growing among the fishing population,



and in many places "sheer need knocks at the door." The few fish caught show unusually lean livers. In Bergen there is no business to be done, and 250s. per barrel for non-congealing oil is merely a nominal figure. The exports from Bergen amount to 386 barrels against 1,002 barrels last year.

The *Salmo* has arrived at Hull with 123 barrels from Aalesund and 35 barrels from Bergen. Fifty cases have also arrived from Rotterdam, per *Batavier III*.

**OIL, JUNIPER.**—B.P. oil is quoted 3s. net.

**OIL, WOOD.**—Spot is offered at 25s. to 25s. 6d. per cwt. and for arrival 23s. 9d., c.i.f., is quoted, 4-per-cent. weight clause.

**OILS (FIXED).**—Cochin *Cocanut* is dearer, at 35s. per cwt., spot; but Ceylon is easier at 28s. *Linseed* is about 5d. per cwt. dearer, at 25s. 6d. to 25s. 9d. in pipes on the spot, and 25s. 9d. for barrels. English refined *Rape* is quoted 24s. 3d.; and refined *Cottonseed* is firm at 23s. 3d. to 24s. 3d. *Lagos Palm* is quoted 28s. per cwt.

**OLIBANUM.**—Good palish drop is quoted 50s. to 55s., and common garblings at 27s.

**OPIUM.**—A fair demand has sprung up in London for Persian opium, principally for export to China, at from 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. per lb. Fine Karahissar has been sold at 7s. 6d., and will probably be dearer; a few cases of seconds Tokat have also changed hands at 8s. 6d.

**SMYRNA, January 30.**—The sales for the week amount to about 92 cases various tale quale descriptions at from 7s. 2d. to 7s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., of which 72 cases were for exportation and the remainder for speculation. The arrivals in Smyrna up to January 31 amount to 4,752 cases, against 2,916 cases at the same time last year; and in Constantinople, up to January 24, 2,659 cases, against 1,408. The Smyrna stock is now 5,039 cases in first and second hands, against 2,662 cases at the same date last year; and in Constantinople 1,211 against 498 cases.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, February 7.**—The market continues quiet, and a few days of fine weather, no doubt, will bring out more sellers. From the surrounding districts of Salonica the news is that at least 70 per cent. of the whole crop has been destroyed by recent severe frost. This news now is practically confirmed. The week's sales amount to 9 cases "soft" shipping, at 8s. 4d. to 8s. 7d. per lb.; and 17 cases druggists' at 6s. 8d. to 6s. 11d. per lb., f.o.b.

**ORRIS.**—Good Florentine sorts are quoted 23s. c. and f.

**PAPAIN** is obtainable at 30s. per lb., net.

**PHENACETIN** continues to be offered at from 3s. 3d. per lb. upwards.

**PODOPHYLLUM-ROOT** is dearer at 25s. 3d. per cwt. c.i.f., and still higher prices are expected.

**QUININE.**—The demand has improved this week, and prices are firmer, probably owing to the advance in the unit at the London cinchona-auctions. A fair spot business has been done in second hands at from 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 0¾d., and 1s. 0¾d. for May delivery. To-day the market is firm, with further small sales at 1s. 0½d., spot.

During the eleven months ending November the exports of "quinine, quinine-preparations, &c.," from Germany were:—

	1900	1901	1902
Kilos. ...	170,600	183,000	202,200

**SAFFRON.**—Quiet but firm, at 30s. for B.P. quality.

**SALICIN** is firm at 15s. per lb. in quantity.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Holders of grey Jamaica ask 1s. 4d. per lb.

**SENEGA.**—Small sales have been made at 3s. 8d. net.

**SEEDS.**—Russian *Anise* is offering at 15s. 6d. to 16s. per cwt. Dutch *Caraways* quiet at 21s. 6d. to 22s. per cwt. *Canary-seed* slow of sale, and quotation nominal at 62s. 6d. per quarter for Turkish on the spot. *Coriander* is selling at 3s. 6d. to 9s. per cwt. *Cumin* was bought in at 30s. per cwt. for Malta. The value of Morocco is 19s. to 20s. per cwt. *Fennugreek* sells slowly at 6s. 9d. to 7s. per cwt. *Linseed* dearer on the spot at 48s. to 52s. per quarter.

**SERPENTARY.**—The spot price is 1s. 10d. net, and New York parity is slightly above this figure.

**SHELLAC.**—The spot-market has been steady, fair TN Orange selling at from 120s. to 121s. per cwt., cash terms. Futures closed lower on Wednesday, the Calcutta price of TN being

cabled lower, at 58r. At auction on Tuesday 165 cases only were brought forward; 75 cases second orange were bought in, and 56 cases cakey to blocky AC Garnet sold "without reserve" at 103s. to 104s. per cwt., being lower. Ten cases of blocky button sold "without reserve" at 105s.

**SPICES.**—The first arrivals of the new crop of Cochin *Ginger* were offered at auction on Wednesday, but meeting with little demand were bought in at 40s. per cwt. for washed rough. One lot of bold rough sold at 40s. per cwt. Calicut D rough was bought in at 32s. 6d., bold cut at 90s., and medium and small at 54s. per cwt. Jamaica partly sold at 36s. 6d. to 38s. per cwt. for small dark lean to ordinary dull; the better qualities being bought in. *Zanzibar Cloves* steady; a few bales of fair quality sold at 3½d. per lb.; Amboyna were bought in at 7½d. per lb. Good red *Zanzibar Chillies* sold at 36s. per cwt. Egyptian *Capsicums* were bought in at 47s. per cwt. New Guinea sold at 15s. 6d. for thin red on stalk, and at 9s. for faded. East India were bought in at 15s. per cwt. *Pimento* sold at 2½d. per lb. for common, and at 2½d. for fair; good quality was bought in at 2½d. per lb. Broken *Cassia* was bought in at 22s. per cwt. Saigon *Cassia* was bought in at 25s. per cwt. Japan sold at 17s. 6d. per cwt. *Cassia-lignea* sold at 41s. to 43s. per cwt. *Mace* and *Nutmegs* sold at full rates. *Pepper* easier; Singapore black sold at 5½d. per lb. (old weights). For arrival the quotation is 5½d. per lb. Singapore white sold at 9½d. to 9½d. per lb. for fair, but good quality was bought in at 9½d. to 10½d. per lb. Penang sold at 9d. per lb. for dull; fair to good being bought in at 9½d. per lb. Lampong was bought in at 9½d. per lb.

**SUGAR OF MILK.**—American has advanced to 45s. per cwt. for finest powder.

**WAX, BEES.**—Refined W.H.B. in five-case lots (2 lb. blocks) is quoted 8l. per cwt. net, and white ditto at 9l. net.

**WAX, JAPANESE.**—There has been a good spot business at from 53s. 6d. to 57s. 6d. per cwt.; and it is said 60s. is now asked.

### Sulphate of Copper in Greece.

In reference to the telegram sent by the American Consul at Patras to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce at Washington, announcing the decision of the Currant Bank to purchase 1,000 tons of sulphate of copper for immediate shipment (see *C. & D.*, January 10, page 65), the Consul now states in a letter confirming the telegram, that the success of the American syndicate last year—for the first time in the copper-sulphate trade of Greece when the American product was brought into direct competition with the European—presupposes a favourable issue a second time. However, European firms which have succeeded for many seasons in placing their product on the Patras market at high prices were enlightened, though not pleased, by the American invasion of last year, and their representatives are prepared to nip this invasion in its infancy. The order which the Currant Bank expects to place has double the value of its last year's opening order.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED the other day in the *Standard*: "Cashier (Lady) wanted, for Chemist's shop; wages 8s. per week.—C. 109 Queen's Road, Bayswater." "If any chemist pays a girl 8s. a week for this job, I should like," says *Truth*, "to put him in a cage for a few weeks, and doctor him with his own drugs until he came to a better frame of mind."

UNDEARABLE.—A deeply-religious Cardiff chemist swore on Wednesday for the first time in his life. His spirit had already been tried by store-competition, but his patience burst with a loud noise when a lady entered the shop and said: "Will you lend me a tin of So-and-so's Food till to-morrow, as the stores are closed?"—*Cardiff Mail*.

A. BOAKE, ROBERTS & CO. (LIMITED).—At the annual general meeting, held on February 5, Mr. B. E. R. Newlands was re-elected a director. Mr. F. Morris Roberts has also joined the board.

SALE OF SHARES.—At an auction sale at Sheffield on February 3, 1l. fully-paid 7 per cent. preferred ordinary in Boots' Pure Drug Company realised 23s. 6d. each; 1l. fully-paid 6 per cent. preference in Boots' (Eastern) were sold at 1l. 5s. 9d. each; and 1l. fully-paid ordinary in the latter concern at 2l. 5s. 9d. each.—At a sale of shares at Sheffield on February 10, 2l. 5s. 9d. was obtained for 1l. fully-paid ordinary shares in Boots' (Eastern), (Limited).



## London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of January, 1903, and to the stocks on January 31.

	January		Stocks		1903	
	Landed	Delivd.	1903	1902	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes..... cs, &c.	136	278	1,335	1,355	136	278
"..... gourd.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aniseed, star.... cs	2	—	9	48	2	—
Arrowroot..... blrs	2,121	1,195	13,150	8,519	2,121	1,195
"..... bxs & tins	—	111	1,302	833	—	111
"Balsams" cks, &c.	53	79	600	690	53	79
Calumba..... bgs	51	404	1,441	1,955	51	—
Cardamoms.... cs, &c.	607	404	2,093	2,145	607	404
Cinchona..... pkgs	866	888	8,014	9,747	866	888
Cochineal..... bgs	5	48	728	1,139	5	48
Cubebs..... "	30	12	1,281	1,352	—	12
Dragon's blood... cs	30	22	57	74	30	22
Galls..... pkgs	679	987	6,140	8,921	679	987
Gums—						
Ammoniacum ..	—	1	34	78	—	1
Animi .....	102	98	507	—	102	98
Copal .....	5,962	4,768	19,183	23,483	5,962	4,768
Arabic .....	2,605	1,670	9,678	17,136	2,605	1,670
Asafetida .....	377	36	536	918	377	36
Benzoin .....	433	297	1,202	877	433	297
Damar .....	521	200	2,550	3,226	521	200
Galbanum .....	—	—	—	9	—	—
Gamboge .....	15	19	38	87	15	19
Guaiacum.....	—	2	68	49	—	2
Kauri .....	306	196	845	1,540	306	196
Kino .....	—	5	167	154	—	5
Mastic .....	12	1	21	9	12	1
Myrrh, E.I. ....	33	5	96	128	33	5
Olibanum .....	369	336	1,050	1,224	369	336
Sandarac .....	131	204	1,490	867	131	204
Tragacanth .....	918	335	2,958	5,778	918	335
Ipecacuanha, Rio ..	28	53	540	527	28	53
"..... other kinds	43	35	328	460	43	35
Jalap .....	10	—	112	147	10	—
Nux vomica .. pkgs	—	22	46	106	—	22
Oils—						
*Aniseed, star .. cs	265	19	1,011	266	265	19
*Cassia .....	220	35	426	112	220	35
Cocoa-nut..... tons	90	64	191	68	90	64
Olive..... cks, &c.	158	149	1,148	992	158	149
Palm..... tons	—	7	5	24	—	7
†Quinine..... lbs	1,900	4,011	222,517	221,417	1,900	4,011
Rhubarb..... chts	—	52	618	540	—	52
Sarsaparilla..... bls	92	89	86	123	92	89
Senna..... bls, &c.	108	518	2,283	2,585	108	518
Shellac..... chts	5,399	6,107	22,362	30,038	5,399	6,107
Wax, bees'..... pkgs	235	232	1,434	1,607	235	232
"..... Japan ..cs, &c.	18	29	239	336	18	29

\* Stocks lying at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included in this return.

† Includes the quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves; also the Docks.

## Recent Wills.

**ATKINS.**—The will of the late Mr. Thomas William Atkins, chemist and druggist, of 50 High Street, Poole, Dorset, who died on November 15, 1902, has been proved at the Principal Probate Registry by Miss Elizabeth Atkins and Ada Florence Atkins, both of High Street, spinsters, daughters of the deceased, to whom probate has been granted. The gross estate has been valued at 4,353*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, and the net personality, 1,813*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

**ROBERTS-AUSTEN.**—The will of the late Sir William Chandler Roberts-Austen, K.C.B., chemist to the Royal Mint, who died on November 22, has been proved at 7,879*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* gross.

**WOODS.**—Probate of the will of the late Mr. Charles Woods, chemist and druggist, of Redenhall-with-Harleston, Norfolk, who died on August 31, 1902, has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Anne Eliza Woods, widow, the sole executrix. The gross amount of the estate is valued at 1,941*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*

**WOOLRICH.**—The will of the late Mr. Charles Bromley Woolrich, chemist and druggist, Uttoxeter, who died on May 8, has been proved at the Principal Probate Registry by his widow, Mrs. Florence Woolrich. The gross amount of the estate was valued at 1,890*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

## Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

### COUNCIL-MEETING.

AT the monthly meeting held on Wednesday, February 4, at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, the President (Mr. George D. Beggs) was in the chair, and the other members present were the Vice-President (Mr. Johnston Montgomery), Messrs. Wells, Kelly, J. Smith, Vincent Johnston, William Doig (Belfast), G. Brown, and George Grindley.

### A WELCOME.

The PRESIDENT said he had great pleasure in welcoming their new member, Mr. Doig, to the Board. He was sure that he would be a great acquisition to them and that he would help the Society in every way he could.

Mr. DOIG said he was very happy indeed to be present. It was a great pleasure to him to find himself so generously treated, considering that, personally, he had been a stranger to all of them except Mr. Montgomery. Anything that he could do for the Society would be done. He had always endeavoured to act honourably in connection with trade-relations. He never thought, as some others did, that that Society existed for the purpose of damaging the druggists. He believed that the Society had acted fairly and squarely all along in carrying out the Acts, and that they had properly administered them. There were, perhaps, one or two little things in them that pressed hardly on the druggists, but he thought that, taking it all in all, a proper line could be drawn between the druggists and the chemists. Each of them had his own work to do, and should let the other do his. His idea was that the druggists should have nothing to do with prescriptions. He had always refused them himself; and when there were prosecutions against those who had violated the law, what he said was that they deserved to be punished, as all law-breakers ought to be. That was the position that he had taken up outside the Council, and now that he was inside it he would be strengthened in that position. He was sorry that he was the representative of so few druggists: there were only some thirty-eight or forty on the register. They were a very small number indeed—only about one-fifth of the Society. He trusted, however, that better times were before them, and that the druggists would see that it was for their advantage to become members of the Society. He had spoken to several druggists since he became a member of the Council, and they said, "Why should we join a society that exists to prosecute us?" His reply was that that was a false way of looking at it, and that the Society existed, not to prosecute them, but to administer the law and to see that every man did his own duty. He thanked the Council for their action towards him, and assured them that he would do all that he could, whilst he continued to be a member of it, to aid the Society.

The PRESIDENT: I may say what I have said at this table before—that it is the wish of the Council, and my own particular wish also, that the seven seats allocated to chemists and druggists at this Council should be filled by chemists and druggists if we can get them.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

In response to a letter to a letter about the Sanitary Institute Congress at Bradford on July 7, Professor Tichborne and the President were appointed delegates.

A letter from the Clerk of Clifden Petty Sessions enclosed 6*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, being two-thirds of fines imposed on William Goham for offences against the Pharmacy Acts.

The PRESIDENT: This was a case in which a memorial was sent to the Castle asking for a remission of the fines, and against which we protested. The present letter is the outcome of it.

The Calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was received and acknowledged.

### EXAMINATIONS.

Reports were received from the examiners at the Preliminary, the Licence, the Registered Druggists', and the Pharmaceutical Assistants' examinations.

Mr. GRINDLEY: Is this the first time the Preliminary examination has extended over two days?



The PRESIDENT: Yes.

Mr. GRINDLEY: Has it proved an advantage?

The PRESIDENT: Yes; and the students seem to like it.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, it was ordered that, in consequence of the third day of the Licence examination in April, 1903, falling on Good Friday, that examination should commence on Tuesday, April 7, and that the Preliminary examination should commence on Monday, April 6.

#### TEACHERS OF CHEMISTRY.

Mr. SMITH (Hon. Treasurer) moved the following resolution:—

That, in connection with the appointment of teachers of chemistry under the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, the Council take steps to ascertain the requirements of the Department, with the view of having their certificates accepted as qualifying their licentiates for the appointments.

Mr. Smith, speaking in support of his motion, said there is a considerable dearth of teachers under the scheme, and, in view of the Society having a well-equipped laboratory, and the licentiates being well qualified, he thought the Council should approach the Department with the object of getting the licentiates recognised as teachers, the course of instruction in the Society's School of Chemistry being modified to suit the purpose.

Mr. WELLS seconded the motion and corroborated generally Mr. Smith's remarks, as also did Mr. KELLY, who supported the motion. Mr. Ferrall, he added, could write for the necessary information; and if they found that the Department required theoretical chemistry the Council could write to the Privy Council putting that forward as a means of obtaining positions for their licentiates.

Mr. GRINDLEY and the PRESIDENT also spoke in favour of the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

#### NEW MEMBERS.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by the VICE-PRESIDENT, Mr. J. A. Bingham, of Larnac, co. Antrim, and Mr. F. W. Nicholl, of Belfast, were elected members of the Society.

Other business having been disposed of, the Council adjourned.

## Diary Criticisms.

The books advertised on page 650 are most useful. They very soon pay for themselves; they are a great help to us, and we should do badly without them. Every chemist should have a copy of them.—F. STEPHENSON.

On every chemist's business-desk  
There is, or ought to be,  
A copy of that noted book—  
The DIARY C. & D.

In this year's work he there will find  
Some items rather new  
About that e'er increasing pile—  
The Inland Revenue.

J. H. GOBLE.

As years roll on the DIARY increases in most valuable and interesting information, and men styling themselves chemists are not such without a copy. This is the suggestion or comment of J. WRIGHT KIRBY.

The advertising section of this unique publication causes general satisfaction, leaving no cause for "comment" or "suggestion," and invariably resulting in "quotation."—FRANK SIMMONS.

Capital  
{ Advertisements in a  
  New  
  Dainty  
  Delightful  
DIARY.—A. GEORGE.

The DIARY is worth the whole year's subscription.—WM. DENNIS.

Let the next CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY be equal to that for 1903.—C. A. COLES.

## South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

**Note.**—The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:—

SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.  
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.  
NATAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.  
TRANSVAAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.  
RHODESIA PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

**PERSONAL.**—Mr. John Edmund Jones, chemist and druggist (of Messrs. W. Cooper & Co., chemists, Mafeking and Kimberley), has been elected a Councillor of the Mafeking municipality.

**TRANSVAAL TRADE.**—The total value of the imports into the Transvaal during the year ending December 31, 1902, amounted to 13,067,671*l.* as compared with 3,664,149*l.* in the previous year.

**UNION SUGGESTED.**—The membership-roll of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony is upwards of a hundred, while that of the South African Pharmaceutical Association is less, but the latter has more money than it knows what to do with, according to one of its officials. Amalgamations are the order of the day in South Africa, and these two concerns might do worse than put their heads together, money too.

**THE CHEMIST AND THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.**—The first town in the Transvaal through which Mr. Chamberlain passed was Volksrust. When he arrived there Mr. Samuel Hooley, L.P.S.I. (of S. Hooley & Co., pharmaceutical chemists, Volksrust), succeeded in getting several good snapshots of the proceedings. He forwarded six copies of the best photographs to Mr. Chamberlain, begging his acceptance of them as a memento of his first entrance into the Transvaal. The following acknowledgment was received by Mr. Hooley in due course:—

Johannesburg, Secretary of State for the Colonies,  
January 12, 1903.

DEAR SIR,—I am desired by Mr. Chamberlain to acknowledge with many thanks receipt of copies of photographs taken at Volksrust on January 3.

Yours obediently,  
Mr. Samuel Hooley. J. WILSON.

### Ancient Pharmacy in the Transvaal.

We mentioned last week that Mr. Joseph Heyman, of Johannesburg, had sent to Mr. Chamberlain a photograph of his pharmacy as it was in 1886. We now reproduce this photograph, as well as



one of the pharmacy as it is to-day, thus showing a contrast we were not able to make when we printed a sketch of the tent five years ago. Mr. D. H. Davies, South African representative of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb (Limited), writing to us recently, says: "Old residents often speak of the good old days, alas! gone never apparently to return, when the adventurous pharmacist dispensed mixtures of mag. sulph., tr. rhei co., &c., at



10s., 15s., or 20s. a time, with the proviso that the patient brought his own bottle—in fact, anything capable of holding a liquid. Those were good old days indeed, and it was no uncommon occurrence for a prospector to walk into a store to make a small



AS IT IS TO-DAY.

purchase, 'plank' down half a sovereign or a sovereign, and not trouble to wait for change. The Golden Mortar Dispensary of 1886 has passed the several defined stages of evolution, and is now a fine double-storeyed building, with the electric light installed throughout."

## East Indian News.

**MADE UP FOR LOST TIME.**—Khodadad Guslad, an Irani of Bombay, had been under the treatment of a *hakim*. The latter had given him pills, with instructions to take them at certain intervals. For four days Khodadad did not take the pills, and then, with a view to making amends for his neglect, took the pills for the whole period at one time. He is now in hospital suffering from datura-poisoning.

**PEPPER-DISEASES.**—In the annual report of the Madras Government botanist it is stated that a disease in the Wynaad pepper-plantations received a certain amount of attention. After a careful examination of the specimens received it was decided that study at a distance was useless. Several pests were found, and it is always a matter of difficulty to determine which of these has attacked plants weakened from some other cause and which has made an onslaught on originally healthy plants.

**FIRE.**—On January 17 a fire broke out in the Government Medical Stores at Bombay, and was not extinguished before the block of buildings containing hospital-necessaries and the packing-department had been destroyed, with all the contents. The fire-brigade quickly put in an appearance, but found no water in the hydrants either at the stores or at the premises of Messrs. Rogers & Co. near by. Water had to be obtained from the tanks in these premises and the delay let the fire get a good hold. The cause of the outbreak is not known, but is supposed to be due to spontaneous combustion amongst the chemicals. The damage is estimated at 15,000r.

## "Smith's, Duke Street."

WHAT Scotch chemist and druggist who has passed part of his time in Edinburgh knows not that phrase, or cannot recall one or two men, not without distinction in pharmacy, who have been assistants there? The old shop, No. 21, whose pavement-front is broken in half by a short flight of steps, is no longer to aid in extending the dispensing experience of country juniors up to the Minor point, or help them on to the Major, as the increase of their wholesale business make it worth Messrs. T. & H. Smith & Co.'s while to sacrifice their retail connection, and add the shop to their wholesale department. The pharmacy has had a long and interesting existence. It was founded by Mr. Thomas Smith, surgeon, but he never practised surgery, and was a thorough chemist and pharmacist. He first took up business in 1827, in a shop which had been previously occupied by his brother William at 61 Pleasance, Edinburgh. In the following year he removed to No. 67, which is still a pharmacy, owned by Mr. H. D. Alexander. In 1830 Mr. Smith moved south to 49 St. Leonard Street, then went to the extreme north side of the city, opening a shop at 1 Huntly Street, Canonmills. A disastrous epidemic of



cholera broke out in Edinburgh in that year, and, along with Dr. William Brown, Mr. Smith was appointed by the Town Council to attend cholera-patients in Canonmills. With the honorarium (40l.) which he received for his services he fitted up the shop at 21 Duke Street. Four years later, in 1836, Henry Smith, who had continued the business in Pleasance, joined Thomas in the business, and from that time Thomas was enabled to follow the bent of his inclination—chemical research. It was in these premises and in an adjoining cellar that he began and diligently prosecuted that series of experiments which were the foundation of the present world-wide business in alkaloids and other pharmaceutical products. It was here that Mr. Thomas Smith began to manufacture aerated waters, and, being of an enterprising disposition, he employed a pony and van to deliver in all parts of the city, an idea which was novel at that time. His first experiments in connection with opium-alkaloids were also made at No. 21, and he began the manufacture of morphine-salts in 1837. It is also a local tradition that he was the first to make green extracts *in vacuo*, which process he introduced in 1838, but as *Neues Journal der Pharmacie* in 1820 described Barry's apparatus, priority cannot be given to Mr. Smith, although he may not have heard of Barry's work. Fluid extract of senna and tela vesicatoria were brought out by Mr. Smith in 1839; then quickly followed the making of quinine, potassium iodide, and pure nitric and other acids. The premises were enlarged in 1840, and the business has gone on growing ever since, the manufacturing department having, since 1860, been confined to Canonmills.

We understand that the fittings of the retail business have been disposed of to a late assistant, Mr. Thomas Barron, who has opened the shop, No. 1 Albany Street, close by, as a pharmacy.

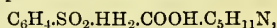


## Scientific Progress.

**Antipyrin-urea.**—Jaffe has prepared a crystalline compound of antipyrin and urea melting at  $247^{\circ}$ – $248^{\circ}$  C., which he terms uramido-antipyrin. It is prepared by the interaction of amido-antipyrin hydrochloride and potassium cyanide.

**A New Terpeneol.**—Whether the various terpeneols which are known are really mere stereoisomers, or are impure conditions of one compound, is still somewhat unsettled. Stephan and Helle announce the discovery of still another, which is prepared from carvomenthol, and melts at  $32^{\circ}$  C. A constitutional formula is assigned to it which differs from that usually accepted for the well-known terpeneol melting at  $35^{\circ}$  C.

**A New Piperidine Salt.**—A patent has been taken out by W. B. Bishop, A. Bishop, and F. W. Passmore, for a new compound of piperidine. One molecule of piperidine and two of *para*-sulphamidobenzoic acid are allowed to react in aqueous solution. A compound of piperidine of the formula



melting at  $225^{\circ}$  C., is formed, and purified by recrystallisation.

**Synthetic Sugars.**—Emil Fischer and Frankland Armstrong (*Berichte*, 1902, 3, 144) have prepared three synthetic disaccharides, isomeric with maltose. They are the result of the interaction of acetochlorogalactose and the sodium compounds of glucose or their types, and are termed glucosido-galactose, galactosido-glucose, and galactosido-galactose. These bodies are true sugars of the types of glucosides, and are of considerable importance in advancing our knowledge of the chemistry of the sugars.

**Red and Yellow Oxides of Mercury.**—Experiments by K. Schick, published in the *Zeitschrift für physikalische Chemie*, indicate that Ostwald's view that the difference between these two oxides is merely due to a difference in the size of the particles is the correct one, and that the older hypothesis, according to which the oxides are isomeric, is no longer tenable. Determinations of the solubility of the pure oxides in pure water at  $25^{\circ}$  C. show that they have practically the same solubility. Of the yellow oxide, one part dissolves in 19,300 parts of water, and one part of the red oxide in 19,500 parts. Such a small difference is due, in all probability, to the difference in the size of the grains.

**Atomic Weights.**—The 1902 "Table of the International Atomic Weights" has just been published, and contains several minor alterations from previous tables. All the atomic weights are given in terms of hydrogen as unity, and oxygen as 16. Antimony has been raised from 120 to 120.2; germanium appears as 72.5 (the result of Winkler's determination), in place of 72.0; lanthanum and cerium are both slightly altered; mercury is given as exactly 200; palladium as 106.5. Radium is given in the table for the first time as 225, on the basis of Mme. Curie's determination; selenium has been raised to 79.2, tin to 119, and hydrogen is now 1.008. The above figures are all on the oxygen basis, and require dividing by 1.008 to bring them on to the hydrogen standard.

**Aniseed Oil.**—Tardy has carried his examination of oil of aniseed further (*Bull. Soc. Chim.* 1902, 987), and from his statement it appears that, as has been pointed out in several places, his earlier results were rendered very doubtful on account of the use of an impure oil. Ordinary star-aniseed oil contains, in addition to anethol, anisic aldehyde, anisic acid, quinol, ethyl ether, a methoxy-phenylacetone, estragol, terpinol, and the terpenes dextropinene and levophellandrene. A small amount of a levorotatory sesquiterpene was found, and traces of a crystalline body of the composition  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_2$ . The residue of the oil, freed from anethol by freezing, is always levorotatory. The oil from *Illicium religiosum*, sometimes called Japanese aniseed oil, contains little anethol, but does contain safrol, cineol, and eugenol.

**Ipecacuanha.**—The experiments of Lewin (*Apoth. Zeit.*, 7, 1903) have proved that, strictly speaking, the action of cephaeline is "qualitatively" almost indistinguishable from that of emetine. Both alkaloids stimulate the mucous membrane, and both are heart-poisons. The characteristic internal effects, inflammation and ecchymosis of the mucous membrane, are produced by both alkaloids without marked distinction, but the deleterious action of cephaeline on the kidneys appears peculiar to that base. In what manner the alkaloids are eliminated from the system the author has not been able to ascertain chemically, but from microscopic observation their passage through the kidneys appears to be highly probable. Both alkaloids are emetics, but cephaeline is in that respect decidedly superior to emetine. The latter is nevertheless to be preferred as an internal expectorant. A distinction must therefore be made between Rio and Cartagena ipecacuanha. An extract from Cartagena root is a much more active expectorant than an extract from Rio root, since the former contains 1.25 per cent. cephaeline, and the latter only 0.52 per cent.

## Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. DALTON, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," January 21, 1903.)

"PETREL"; for liquid ammonia. By W. Hill, 78 McAlpine Street, Glasgow. 250,654.

"PYNETHOLE" (no claim for "Pine"); for perfumery, &c. By W. H. Fowler, 33 Station Road, Redhill, pharmaceutical chemist. 250,433.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," January 28, 1903.)

"BEACON" (and picture of beacon-light); for photographic chemicals and photographic paper. By W. Dennis, Ocean Road Pharmacy, South Shields. 249,728 and 249,729.

"CAMTHOL"; for a cough-linctus label. By W. R. Hoare, 6 Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, E.C., chemist. 248,613.

"RHINODYNE" (no claim for "Rhino"); for a medicine. By H. W. K. Pears, 2 Hove Park Villas, Hove, pharmaceutical chemist. 250,061.

"ACIDINE" (no claim for "Acid"); for chemicals. By H. Bell, 62 Quay, Waterford, chemist and druggist. 250,628.

Device for a label for "Ferroleum" (an emulsion of cod-liver oil, iron, and phosphorus). By the Ferroleum Company, 86 Clerkenwell Road, E.C. 248,957.

Combination of devices representing two boys running round a large V; for medicines. By H. W. K. Pears, 2 Hove Park Villas, Hove, pharmaceutical chemist. 250,759.

"KALEDOR" (no claim for "Calido"); for medical compresses. By Marion James & Ker (Limited), Morning Lane, Hackney, N.E. 249,606.

"ARROZENA" (no claim for "Arroz"); for goods in Class 42. By J. & J. Colman (Limited), Carrow Works, Norwich. 250,513.

"HYDROX" (no claim for "Hydro"); for an aerated herb-beer. By Willson & Co., Canal Street, Nottingham. 250,593.

"DURBAR"; for perfumery, toilet-articles, &c. By E. Cook & Co. (Limited), Bow, E. 250,958.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," February 4, 1903.)

"TABLOID"; for minerals (Class 4); metals (Class 5); agricultural and horticultural machinery (Class 7); scientific instruments, &c. (Class 8); musical instruments (Class 9); horological instruments (Class 10); surgical instruments, &c. (Class 11); cutlery, &c. (Class 12); metal goods (Class 13); precious metals and jewellery (Class 14); glass (Class 15); porcelain and earthenware (Class 16); manufactures from minerals, &c., for building or decoration (Class 17); engineering, &c., contrivances (Class 18); arms, ammunition, &c. (Class 19); explosives (Class 20); naval equipments, &c. (Class 21); carriages (Class 22); linen, &c. (Class 26, 27, and 28); jute goods (Class 29); silks (Class 30 and 31); wools (Classes 33, 34, and 35); carpets, &c. (Class 36); leathers (Class 37); clothing (Class 38); india-rubber goods (Class 40); furniture, &c. (Class 41); fermented liquors, &c. (Class 43); tobacco (Class 45); seeds (Class 46); candles, &c. (Class 47); and games, &c. (Class 49). By Henry Solomon Wellcome, trading as Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 251,278, 251,279, 251,281–9, 251,290–9, 251,300–9, 251,310–6.

Device and the words "OSOLINE" and "OZOIDS" ("Ozo" disclaimed); for horticultural insecticides, excluding phosphor-paste and the like goods. By Osman & Co., 132 Commercial Street, E. 250,124.

"HOOFINE" (no claim for "Hoof"); for a hoof-dressing. By J. H. Jones, 7 South Road, Handsworth, Birmingham. 250,521.

"HISTOGENOL" (no claim for "Histo"); for medical and pharmaceutical substances in Class 3. By Antoine Mouneyrat, Paris, c/o Haseltine, Lake & Co., 45 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 249,456.

Device; for a medicine. By the Bile Bean Manufacturing Company, 15 Greek Street, Leeds. 250,850.

"DUBLEWAT"; for cattle-foods. By E. E. Keighley & Co. (Limited), 312 Wincoblee, Hull. 250,493.



**EXTRACTOR.** Dispenser, and Surgical Dresser seeks situation with surgeon; London or suburbs preferred; well experienced; good references. Thomson, 131 Finchborough Road, Earlscourt.

**DISPENSER.** Bookkeeper, and Surgery Attendant; hospital and private practice; 7 years' experience; 26; single; excellent references; disengaged. York, 2 Dorset Mansions, Lillie Road, Fulham.

**NOTE.**—Wanted, responsible position as Manager or Senior; 10 years' good experience; highest testimonials; competent knowledge of modern Pharmacy; qualified; aged 26; disengaged March 21. "Sterigmata" (69/7), Office of this Paper.

**ACCOUNTS.** Books started, kept, or audited; Stocks taken; Profit-and-Loss Account, and Statement of Affairs prepared; moderate fees. "B. B.," 37 St. Mary Axe, E.C.

## WHOLESALE.

**JUNIOR.** unqualified, experienced. Wholesale and Retail, wants berth. Address, 70/19, Office of this Paper.

**GENTLEMAN** (75) desires situation: London; Wholesale or Retail; 9 years' experience. 67/34, Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLER** or good Agency; excellent Salesman and first-class references. "B." (44/28), Office of this Paper.

**COUNTERMAN** wants situation: aged 23; Wet or Dry; 6 years' experience. "A. H. M." (65/3), Office of this Paper.

**YOUTH** (17) requires position in Wholesale Druggist's; wishes to acquire knowledge of business. "Energy," 5 William Street, W.C.

**TRAVELLER.**—Qualified Chemist with thorough knowledge of Retail and Store Trade, desires to represent good firm. 213/36, Office of this Paper.

**GENTLEMAN.** Superintending Laboratory, 8 years' all-round Wholesale experience, desires Traveller's appointment. 63/11, Office of this Paper.

**ANALYSES.** all kinds, and assistance with Recipes, Plant, and Processes by Technical Chemist of 16 years' experience. 62/31, Office of this Paper.

**AS IRISH REPRESENTATIVE.**—Gentleman leaving Retail desires engagement; highest references. "Excelsior" (66/16), Office of this Paper.

**YOUNG** Assistant (21), first class references, good experience, requires berth in Wholesale; salary no object. "Aconitum" (70/18), Office of this Paper.

**MAN.** young, aged 25, to take charge of Wet Counter; 10 years' experience; good long references. Address, "W. V.," 214 Rushmore Road, Clapton, N.E.

**TRAVELLER** or Speciality Manager, with first-class Drug or Sundries house; 9 years' Retail experience; first-class references. "Myrrh" (42/3), Office of this Paper.

**GENTLEMAN**, well known in Midland Counties, desires to represent good house; capable interviewer; aged 30; commissions not entertained. 64/11, Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLER** requires position with a good house; knows well Midlands, South, and Wales; can give security, &c.; understands the business. Apply, 64/15, Office of this Paper.

**ADVERTISER** wishes a suitable position: good Retail experience; at present managing the Wholesale department for a firm of Agricultural Chemists. 66/31, Office of this Paper.

**GENTLEMAN** seeks responsible position; 12 years Manufacturing Drugs, Galenicals, Soluble Essences, Specialities; 7 years in charge; in London 18th inst. "Chemist," 18 Smithfield Street, Birmingham.

**CHEMIST** (24). Major qualification, good experience in laboratory of County analyst, practical knowledge of Bacteriology, desires appointment in works or laboratory. "Analyst" (66/6), Office of this Paper.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC** Chemist seeks management or responsible position, Wholesale or Retail; familiar all best cameras; experienced buying quantities; advertising. "Homocentric" (69/21), Office of this Paper.

**YOUNG** man, having good connection in Midlands with Chemists and Druggists, is desirous of accepting situation as Traveller for good firm. Apply, "R. S. J.," c/o Mr. H. V. Jessop, Chemist, 2 Mount Street, Walsall.

**WANTED.** by a young gentleman (aged 23 years), calling upon Chemists and Drysalers in the North of England, with good connection of 6 years' standing, one good commission suitable for above; can give good references, but must be a saleable article. 67/36, Office of this Paper.

**MEDICAL.** Gentleman, 12 years in the profession and well up in Pharmacy, wishes to represent a first-class House, calling on Doctors and Chemists; thoroughly reliable and experienced, with good business tact and energy; has trade and medical connection. Apply, 67/25, Office of this Paper.

**PHARMACEUTICAL** Chemist, disposing of successful retail business, desires position in good Wholesale house; practical knowledge of manufacturing; or would entertain Partnership in a large Retail business; capital to invest in a thoroughly sound concern. Apply, in first instance, to "Energetic" (61/35), Office of this Paper.

## AGENCIES.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

**AGENTS** wanting to add high-class line of Toilet Specialities should write for full particulars of the "Sero" Aids to Beauty, prepared from the formulae of Dr. Michael Rose, of Paris: over 2 dozen handsomely packed Specialities; good business certain. Write at once to The Rose Remedy Company, 434 Strand, London.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.*

**FIRST QUALITY CRYSTALLISED NITRO-NAPHTHA-LINE.**—German Wholesale house is open to buy above in large quantities. Manufacturers only apply to "Df. N. 3120," c/o Rudolf Mosso, Cologne.

**STOCKTAKING SALE.**—Very large quantity of second-hand, shop-soiled, and new drug-fittings, dispensing-screens, counters, perfume-cases and desks, wall-cases, counter-cases, bottles, ungt. jars, in every size, will be offered at reduced figures, dating from January 26, for 14 days only; any goods purchased during sale will be stored free of charge. Philip Josephs & Son, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

**VATS,** Wood or Iron Tanks, Coppers, Pumps, &c.—David Roberts & Son have constantly a large stock suitable for Wholesale or Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists; special cheap line now offering: 40 387-gallon vats 25s. each, 90 250-gallon 20s. each, equal to new; also 40 720-gallon, heavy oak, 60s. each. Write, or call and inspect, David Roberts & Son, The Cooperage, Tottenham (close to White Hart Lane station).

**5s.** per 10,000 Handbills (demy 8vo).—I have a Special Scheme by which I am able to write you an attractive and original Handbill, and supply you with 10,000 copies, printed on good paper, carriage paid, for 5s. cash with order; specimens free. Also see my Advertisement in "Chemists and Druggists" Diary, 1903, page 637. B. Whitworth Hird, Advertising Specialist, Norwich.

**PRACTICAL DENTAL INSTRUCTIONS** given in every branch. Latest American system. Particulars appear every fortnight in *Chemist and Druggist*. Increase your income. Learn Dentistry. Only a limited number taken at a time. The American Association of Painless Dentistry (Limited), 34 Regent Street, Piccadilly Circus, London (adjoining the Criterion). Attend any time convenient to you during our office hours.

**McADAM & TUCKNISS,** Sharebrokers, Blackheath, London, S.E. Telephones 81 and 81A Lee Green.

**ON SALE** (free of commission, subject)—150 A. J. White ordinary 10s. 4d., 60 preference 15s. 9d.; 20 Apollinaris ordinary £7 10s.; 240 Camwal ordinary 13s. 9d.; 101 Day & Martin 23s. 9d. cd.; 100 Idris "A" ordinary 27s. 3d., 120 "A" preference 23s. 9d.; 161 Ilford ordinary 30s. 3d., 100 preference 22s. 9d.; 110 Mellin's (Australian and New Zealand) preference 19s. 6d.; 300 Lewis & Burrows ordinary 10s. 3d., 100 preference 17s. 3d.; 20 Lever preference £11 7s. 6d.; 100 Sanitas 26s. 3d.; 30 Vinolia preference 87s. 6d.; 65 Westminster College 15s. 9d.; 134 Barclay & Sons preference (12s. paid) 7s. 9d.

**WANTED** (subject).—100 A. J. White ordinary 9s. 4d.; 100 Camwal ordinary 12s. 6d., 150 preference 16s. 6d.; 50 Bais Bros. preference 19s.; 30 Dental Manufacturer 27s. 6d.; 100 Idris "A" ordinary 26s.; 100 Ilford ordinary 28s. 3d., 100 preference 21s. 4d.; 200 G. B. Kent preference 20s. 7d.; 100 Meggeson ordinary 26s.; 50 Barclay ordinary 12s. 3d., 100 preference (12s. paid) 6s. 6d.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Banker's references.



# Exchange Column—Bargains—*cont.*

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

**Five** 1-gr. tubes homatropin. hydrobrom., post free, for 4s. 8d. A. TAYLOR, Chemist, Morley, near Leeds.

**What** offers?  $\frac{1}{2}$  or 1 cwt. potassium bromide (Anderson's). LOCKWOOD, Chemist, Harpurhey, Manchester.

**Surplus** stock for sale.—1-lb. boxes camphor ( $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz.), 2s. 6d.; 1-lb. boxes compressed rhubarb cubes, 3s.; 2-lb. boxes white wax, W.H.B., 1s. 10d. lb.; chemical-fool, 3d.; kibbled sal ammoniac, 4d.; w. peroleum jelly,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  t.; p. g. acac. alb. 1s.; pot. permang., 5d.; cap. papav., 10s. 1,000. WALTON, Chemist, Hull.

## PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

**Hall's** glossy starch.—11 doz. 2d. size,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gross 1d. size; clean and in good condition; 20s. the lot. WOOD, Chemist, Woodborough Road, Nottingham.

**Overstocked**.—1 doz. 1s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. Bile Beans, 11s. 6d.; 1 gross Steele's  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. patent packets chloride lime, 7s.; either carriage paid; cash with order. 66/18, Office of this Paper.

## SHOP FITTINGS.

**Several** pear-shaped window-carboys; 3-gal.; plain; 7s. 6d. each. FISHBOURNE, 526 Abbeydale Road, Sheffield.

**Mahogany** bent-front counter show-cases; best plate; 17" x 8 deep x 14 high; suitable for chemists or dentists. BARNETT & CO., Perfumers, Birmingham, have several for sale below cost.

**Complete** mahogany fittings, mirrored window-casing, counters, show-cases, nests of drawers, jars, shop-rounds, scales, carboys, &c.; in one lot; first-class condition; to anyone commencing, a great bargain. CARR, 29 Broomhall Street, Sheffield.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Electric-lamp** (2-volt); 7d., post free. P. ROWSELL, 9 Derwent Grove, E. Dulwich.

**Platinum** crucible; weight, 140 grains; highest offer. DANIELS, 2 High Street, Buxton.

**No. 1** Century bath-cabinet; retail, 70s.; reasonable offers wanted. PENNINGTON, Chemist, Wigan.

**Students'** complete parts of human skeleton, in box; 42s., or offer. 66 High Road, New Southgate.

**Best** offer for  $\frac{1}{2}$  doz. 2s. Kobar razors, 2 3s. 6d. ditto, 2 5s. ditto; new. TAYLOR, Chemist, Morley, near Leeds.

**24 lbs.** paraffin liquid alb., B.P.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; Levico water (mild),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  doz., 12s. per doz. FIFE, Cathcart Road, Glasgow.

**8 lbs.** good perfume, assorted, 5s. 6d. lb. samples; also unused 6 hole 15-gr. suppository-mould. Offer, MARSHALL, 5 Pimlico Road, S.W.

**Opium**, 1 lb., 8s. 6d.; cachet-machine, complete, nickel, not soiled, 12s.; pessary-mould, gunmetal, 6s. 6d.; suppository, 10s. 215/70, Office of this Paper.

**Two** mahogany-topped counters, counter-desk, desk-case, nest of counter-drawers; about 2 doz. gold-labelled 30-oz. W.M. bottles, 1 doz. 30-oz. N.M.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  doz. 20-oz. N.M.; 2 cases Fairbank's tar-scap, 2s. 7d. doz.; few 20-oz. plug-stoppered syrup-bottles. "RUDOLPH" (70/11), Office of this Paper.

**Minor** students'.—Southall's materia-medica specimens (Collection D), containing all official and non official drugs, good as new; cost £2 15s., sell £1 10s.; also Southall's herbarium, 45 plants mounted, 18" by 12", cost 10s. 6d., sell (unsoiled) 6s., carriage forward. "OHEMIST," Grove Pharmacy, Hazel Grove, Stockport.

**Four** 1-lb. tin flasks bergamot, superior, 8s. each; 1 lb. thymol, 8s.; 4  $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. bottles geniole Turkish otto-of-roses, 10s. 3s. each; 2 cwt. fuller's-earth powder, 4s. 9d. cwt.; 8 1 oz. B.P. cinnamon-oil, 2s. 9d. oz.; 8 oz. B.P. Valencia saffron, 2s. oz.; 10 gross teething-powders, 12s. 6d., or 1s. 6d. per gross. HARVEY, 72 Forest Lane, Stratford, E.

## MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

**Overstocked**.—Offers wanted, whole or part, good condition.—2 1s., 2 1s. 8d. Virol; 3 Valentine's juice; 2 1s. Bovinine; 4 1s. 6d. Zymine powders; 6 1s. 8 11., 1s. 6d. Allenburys food; 2 2s. 6d. Mellin's food; 110 Maypole soap; 2 lbs. pot. iod.;  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. liq. opii (Battley); 1 2s. 6d. liq. carboois (Wright); 2 4-oz. bromidia; 3 oz. gualacal carb.; 2 grammes homatropin. hydrobrom. (Merck);  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. atrop. sulph.; 1 oz. exalgine; 1 oz. diuretin (Knoll); 12 clinical thermoms., in cases; 1 oz. antikamoia powder; 2 grammes hyoscin. hydrobrom. (Merck); 1 ingluvin. 67/37, Office of this Paper.

**Stocktaking** surplus.—5,000 3-hour lights for illumination-lamps, 20s. per 1,000; 5 lbs. ferri quinia cit., 7s. lb.; 1 cwt. bacc. pimentae,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. lb.; 3 st. aloes (Bbd.), 7s. 6d. st.; 2 gross decorated slide camphor-tins, 2s. gross; 1 cwt. asphaltum, 35s.; 6 gross 1d. insect-powder boxes, 1s. 4d. gross; 3 gross 1d. camphor-roll boxes, 1s. gross; 24 2s. 9d. Proserpioa, 18s. doz.; 1 gross 2-oz. tins vaseloe, 15s.; 28 lbs. rad. inula,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. lb.; 28 lbs. rass. saotal., 9s. lb.; 6 st. creta precip., 3s. st.; 1 cwt. borax xtal., 17s. 6d.; 4 cwt. crocus-powder, 20s. cwt.; 14 lbs. pise aurant., 3s. 6d.; 14 lbs. gum tragac. (sorts), 2s. lb.; 28 lbs. cera (Japan), 6d. lb.; 14 lbs. cortex cusparie, 1s. 6d. lb.; 28 lbs. rass. ebor. (ivory shavings), 6s. lb.; 14 yards pink jaconette, 1s. 6d. yard; samples 1d. each; Wilcox's No. 2 semi-rotary oil-pump, 30s. ADAMS, Chemist, Mansfield.

## WANTED.

**Lloyd's** "Encyclopedia." THOMPSON, Chemist, Ealing.

**Counter-cases** (bent or otherwise), cheap. COCKRILL, 100 Porter Street, Hull.

**Disarticulated** skeleton. EDWIN HANCOCK & CO., 32 Westgate Street, Bath.

**Check-till.** State size and lowest price, CHURCHYARD, Harleston, Norfolk.

**Old** electric lamps and scrap platinum. P. ROWSELL, 9 Derwent Grove, E. Dulwich.

**Vulcaniser** and flasks. State particulars and price to GILBERT & HALL, Bournemouth.

**"Optician's Manual"**; good condition. Lowest price to POLLARD, Chemist, Ryde.

**Old** artificial teeth; cash by return. Messrs. DENT, 120 Greyhound Lane, Streatham, London.

**French "Codex."** State price, condition, and date, F. G. OURTIS, Chemist, Folkestone.

**50** Canwal ordinary, in one or more lots. Send price to E. F. YOUNG, Chemist, 67 Wells Road, Bristol.

**"The Chemist and Druggist"** for 1863, complete, for binding. Price to "S. W.," Office of this Paper.

**"Household Physician,"** vol. ii., by McGregor Robertson. Lowest price to HILLMAN, 5 Liverpool Street, E.C.

**G.-L. shop rounds;** a few specie-jars, blue, pink, or plain; must be cheap. LEWIS, 21 Weltje Road, Hammersmith.

**4-gr.** and 1-gr. pill-machines, secondhand show-cases, counter-drawers, stock-bottles, &c., in good condition. DENT, Oulton Broad.

**Powerful** microscope; secondhand; suitable for medical or dental student. H. B. TRIBLE, 8 Princess Road, Regent's Park Road, London, N.W.

**Carboy** and Stand, as in Maw's illustrations, fig. 5, 6, or 7; also one or two carboys to hold 2 or 3 gals. Apply, HARRIS, Chemist, 63 Bury New Road, Manchester.

**Formula**, essence of Belfast ginger-ale,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of essence to the gallon of syrup; formula for best artificial essence of raspberry; send price for both formulae; also samples of labels of proprietary goods, envelopes, billheads, &c. Address, M. H. SHENTON, Bombay.